Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 6. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872. NUMBER 22.

GRAND CONCERT!

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

JULY 4th, 1872.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY!

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

AMONG 17 LITTLE BUILDING LOTS

AT OAKDALE STATION.

Tickets, $1.00.

[illegible] of the Concert, the Manufacturers' Building Lots to the [illegible] in the usual manner, but HONESTIALLY.

[illegible] belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of [illegible] whose title to the same is indisputable, being situated convenient to the [illegible] excellent and pleasant homes [illegible] and mechanics. These Lots [illegible] value daily. A rich six-foot [illegible] Coal underlies this property. [illegible] is open and in good working [illegible], which gives full access to [illegible] which will be given away with [illegible] is unlimited. The coal, valued [illegible] per bushel, is worth $10,000. [illegible] House is also situated on [illegible], and with the out-buildings, will [illegible] with the Lot on which it is built. [illegible] well known, thriving and prosperous [illegible] at present contains an Academy, [illegible], Mail Houses, Post Office, Express [illegible], and a large number of handsome [illegible], and taken altogether, is a desirable [illegible] for industrious working men to [illegible].

PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of [illegible] a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, One Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, have permitted us to refer to them, they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. Jas. Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; H. Manson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of Weekly Mirror, Harrisburg, Pa.; Col. Samuel McKibben, City Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 80 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
General Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 72 Third Ave., Pittsburg. Persons remitting Money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order. [May 11.-6t.]

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One Grand Capital Prize of

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GREENBACKS.

Two Finely Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of ZAHM & SON will expire by limitation on the *first day of June*, proximo, after which time the Mercantile business will be continued at the old stand by GEO. C. K. ZAHM. All persons indebted to the said firm will please call and settle their accounts without delay.

JAS. B. ZAHM, the retiring member of the firm, will remain in the Store until the first day of July next, but after that date all unsettled accounts will be left with other parties for collection.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,
JAS. B. ZAHM.
Ebensburg, May 30, 1872.-6t.

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What a Senator Knows About the President.

SUMNER ON GRANT.

Mr. Sumner opened his late terrible denunciation of President Grant in the United States Senate with the announcement that he was a member of the Republican party and one of the straighest of the sect. He had never failed to sustain its candidates and advance its purposes. Not without regret could he see it suffer, nor without a pang could he see it changed from its original character; for such a change is death. Therefore he hoped, with no common feeling, that the peril which menaces may pass away. He stood at its cradle and was

NOT WILLING TO FOLLOW ITS HEARSE.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded to the details of the progress of the party and his connection with it. As a party it was necessary and permanent and always on the ascending plane, but, alas! how changed. Once principle was inscribed on its victorious banners, and not a name only. It is not difficult to indicate when the disastrous change, exalting the will of one man above all else, became manifest. Already it had begun to show itself in personal pretensions! When the President was elected by the Republican party, he precipitated upon the country an ill-considered and ill-omened scheme for the annexation of a portion of San Domingo, in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by one of his own household. It was pressed for months by every means and appliance of power, and reluctant Senators were seduced to its support. While

TREADING UNDER FOOT THE CONSTITUTION

in one of its most distinctive Republican principles, the President seized the war powers of the nation, instituted foreign intervention, and capped the climax of usurpation by a menace of violence to the black republic of Hayti, thus adding the manifest outrage of international law to the manifest outrage of the constitution.

Mr. Sumner would gladly leave this matter to the judgment already recorded were it not put in issue again by extraordinary efforts radiatory in every line of office to place its author for a second term in the Presidency.

Since silence gives consent, all these efforts are his efforts. They become more noteworthy when it is considered that the name of the candidate thus pressed has become a sign of discord and not concord, dividing instead of uniting the Republican party, so that these extraordinary efforts tend directly to the disruption of the party, all of which he witnesses and again by his silence ratifies.—"Let the party split," says the President, "I will not renounce my chance of a second term." The extent of this personal pressure and subordination of party to the will of the individual compels us to consider his pretensions. These, too, are in issue.

"ON WHAT MEAT DOTH THIS OUR CÆSAR FEED,

that he should assume so much?" No honor for victory in war can justify disobedience to the Constitution and to law, nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege or license in the Presidential office. A President must turn into a King before it can be said of him that he can do no wrong. He is responsible always as President. As foremost servant of law he is bound to obey its slightest mandate. As the elect of the people, he owes not only the example of willing obedience, but also of fidelity and industry in the discharge of his conspicuous office, with an abnegation of all self-seeking. Nothing for self, but all for country. And now, as we regard the career of this candidate, we find to our amazement how little it accords with this simple requirement. Not only are Constitution and law disregarded, but the Presidential office itself is treated as

LITTLE MORE THAN A PLAYTHING

and a perquisite; when not the former, then the latter. Here the details are ample, showing how from the beginning this exalted trust had drooped to be a personal indulgance, where palace cars, fast horses and seaside loiterings figure more than duties; how personal aims and objects have been more prominent than public interests; how the Presidential office has been used to advance his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history, and scarcely equalled in those corrupt governments where this abuse has most prevailed—how in the same spirit office has been conferred upon those from whom he received gifts or benefits, thus making the country repay his personal obligations—how personal devotion to himself, rather than to public or party service, has been made the standard of favor—how the vast appointing power, conferred by the constitution for the general welfare, has been employed at his will to promote his schemes, to reward his friends, to punish opponents, and to advance his election to a second term—how all these assumptions have matured in personal government, semi-military in character and breathing the military in spirit, being a spirit of Cæsarism or personalism, abhorrent to republican institutions, where subservience to the President is the supreme law—how in maintaining this subservience he has operated by a system of combinations having their orbits about him, so that,

LIKE THE PLANET SATURN, HE IS SURROUNDED BY RINGS;

nor does the similitude end here, for his rings, like the planet's, are held in position by satelites—how this utterly unrepublican Cæsarism has mastered the Republican party and dictated the Presidential will, stalking into the Senate chamber itself, while a vindictive spirit visits good Republicans, who cannot submit—how the President himself, unconscious that the President has no right to quarrel with anybody, insists upon quarrelling until he has become

THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL QUARRELLER,

with more quarrels than all other Presidents together, and all begun and continued by himself—how his personal followers back him in quarrels, insult those he insults, and then not departing from his spirit cry out with Shakespeare,

"We will have rings and things and fine array."

And, finally, how the chosen head of the Republic is known chiefly for Presidential pretensions, utterly indefensible in character, derogatory to the country and full of evil influence, making

PERSONAL OBJECTS A PRIMARY PURSUIT,

so that instead of a beneficent presence he is a bad example through whom Republican institutions suffer and the people learn wrong.

Would that these things could be forgotten! But since, through officious friends, the President insists upon a second term, they must be considered. Nobody will vindicate them. It is easy to see that Cæsarism even in Europe is at a discount, that personal government has been beaten in that ancient field, and that

CÆSAR WITH A SENATE AT HIS HEELS

is not a fit model for our Republic. King George III., of England, so peculiar for obstinacy and narrowness, had retainers in Parliament who went under the name of "The King's Friends." Nothing can be allowed here to justify the inquiry: "HAVE WE A KING GEORGE AMONG US?" or that other question: "Have we in the Senate a party of the King's friends?"

The end of personal government is autocratic and in direct conflict with Republican government. A government of laws and not of men is the object of Republican government. Nay, more, it is the distinctive essence, without which it becomes tyranny. Therefore, personal government in all its forms, and especially when it seeks to sway the action of another branch or overturn its constitutional prerogative, is hostile to the first principles of Republican institutions and an unquestionable outrage. That our President has offended in this way is unhappily too apparent. The President is a civilian. To comprehend the personal government that has been established over us, we must know its author. His picture is

A NECESSARY FRONTISPIECE,

not as a soldier, let it be borne in mind, but as a civilian. To appreciate his peculiar character as a civilian, it is important to know his triumphs as a soldier; for one is a natural compliment of the other. The successful soldier is rarely changed to the successful civilian. There seems incompatibility between the two, modified by the extent to which the one has been allowed to exclude the other. One always a soldier cannot late in life become a statesman; one always a civilian cannot late in life become a soldier.

In modern Europe few soldiers have been more conspicuous than Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick, sometimes called The Great. But we learn that both failed ignominiously in their domestic policy, and showed themselves as short-sighted in the arts of peace as they were sagacious in the arts of war. The judgment of Marlborough is more planted. While portraying him as "the greatest conqueror of the age, the hero of a hundred fights, the victor of Blenheim and Ramillies," the same philosophical writer describes him as a man not only of most idle and frivolous pursuits, but so miserably ignorant that his deficiencies made him the ridicule of his contemporaries, while his politics were compounded of selfishness and treachery. Nor was Wellington an exception. Though shining in the field without a rival and remarkable for integrity of purpose, unflinching honesty and high moral feeling, the conqueror of Waterloo is described as "nevertheless utterly unequal to the complicated exigencies of political life."

SUCH ARE THE EXAMPLES OF HISTORY,

each with its warning. It would be hard to find anything in the native endowments or in the training of our chieftain to make him an illustrious exception. At least nothing of this kind is recorded. Was nature more generous with him than with Marlborough or Wellington, Gustavus or Frederick called The Great? Or was his experience of life a better preparation than theirs? And yet they failed, except in war. It is not known that our chieftain had any experience as a civilian until he became President, nor does any partisan attribute to him that double culture which in antiquity made the same man a soldier and a statesman. It has often been said that he took no note of public affairs,

NEVER VOTING BUT ONCE IN HIS LIFE,

and then for James Buchanan. After leaving West Point he became a captain in the army, but soon abandoned the service to appear at a later day as a successful General. There is no reason to believe that he employed the intermediate period in any way calculated to improve him as a statesman. *He was earning a few hundred dollars a year tanning hides at Galena.* By war he passed to the President, and such was his preparation to govern the great Republic, making it an example to mankind. Something also must be attributed to individual character.

THE LATE SECRETARY STANTON ON GRANT.

Here I express no opinion of my own. I shall allow another to speak in solemn words echoed from the tomb. On reaching Washington, at the opening of Congress in December, 1869, I was pained to hear that Stanton, late Secretary of War, was in failing health. Full of gratitude for his unsurpassed services and with a sentiment of friendship, quickened by common political sympathies, I lost no time in seeing him, and repeated my visits till his death, toward the close of the same month. My last visit was marked by a communication never to be forgotten. As I entered his bedroom, where I found him reclining on the sofa propped by pillows, he reached out his hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to my enquiry, "How are you?" he answered "Waiting for my furlough." Then at once with singular solemnity he said: "I have something to say to you."

When I was seated he proceeded without one word of introduction: "I know Gen. Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to know him when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I know. "HE CANNOT GOVERN THIS COUNTRY." The intensity of his manner and the positiveness of his judgment surprised me; for though I was aware that the late Secretary of War did not place the President very high in general capacity, I was not prepared for a judgment so strongly couched.

At last after some delay occupied in meditating on his remarkable statement, I observed "What you say is very broad."

"It is as true as it is broad," he replied promptly.

I added, "You are tardy. Why did you wait till this time? Why did you not say it before his nomination?"

He answered that he was not consulted about the nomination, and had no opportunity of expressing his opinion upon it; besides, he was much occupied at the time with his duties as Secretary of War and his contest with the President.

I followed by saying "But you took part in the Presidential election and made a succession of speeches for him in Ohio and Pennsylvania."

"I spoke," said he, "but I never introduced the name of Gen. Grant. I spoke for the Republican party and Republican cause."

Insisting upon the re-election of the President challenges inquiry, as it puts him again upon the country. But even if his pressure for re-election did not

MENACE THE TRANQUILITY OF THE COUNTRY,

it is important that the personal pretensions he has set up should be exposed, that no President hereafter venture upon such ways, and no Senator presume to defend them. The case is

CLEAR AS NOON.

In opening this catalogue, I select two typical instances of nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, each absolutely indefensible in the head of the Republic, the most pernicious in example and showing beyond question that surpassing egotism which changed the Presidential office into a personal instrumentality,

NOT UNLIKE THE TRUNK OF AN ELEPHANT,

equal for all things, small as well as great—from provision for a relative to pressing a treaty on a reluctant Senate, or forcing a relation on a reluctant people. Between these two typical instances, I hesitate which to place foremost. But since the nepotism of the President is the ruling passion revealing the primary instincts of his nature; since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness of its offensive character; since

INSTEAD OF BLUSHING FOR IT

as an unhappy mistake he continues to uphold it; since it has been openly defended by senators on this floor, and since no true patriot anxious for Republican institutions, can doubt that it ought to be driven with hisses and scorn from all probability of repetition. I begin with this undoubted abuse:

THE NUMBER OF GRANT'S RELATIONS IN OFFICE.

There has been no call of Congress for a report of the relations holding office or stipend or money making opportunity under the President. It is evident that any resolution calling for it, moved by a senator not known to be for his re-election, would meet with opposition, and an effort to vindicate Republican institutions would be denounced as an assault on the President. But the newspapers have placed enough beyond question for a judgment on this extraordinary case. Although thus far there has been no attempt to appreciate it in the light of history, our list makes the number of beneficiaries as many as forty two. It will not be questioned that there is at least,

A BAKER'S DOZEN IN THE CATEGORY

thirteen relatives of the President bilieted on the country, not one of whom, but for this relationship, would have been brought forward, the whole constituting a case of nepotism not unworthy of the worst governments whose office is a family possession. Beyond the list of thirteen are other revelations showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but

THESE RELATIONS OBTAINED APPOINTMENTS FOR OTHERS

in their circle, so that every relation became the center of influence, while the President's family extends indefinitely.

Mr. Sumner here quoted from American authorities on Nepotism, and that but one President, Adams, had ever appointed relatives to office, and that the public sentiment condemned these appointments.

Mr. Sumner then answered the apologists of the President and continued, assuming that if, in case positive merit designated a citizen for a particular post, the President might appoint a relation, but it should only be one whose merit was so shiny that his absence would be noticed. At least it must be such as to make the citizen a candidate without regard to family. But no such merit is attributed to the beneficiaries of our President, some of whom have done little but bring scandal upon the public service. At least

ONE IS TAINTED WITH FRAUD,

and another with a commission of the Republic abroad has been guilty of indiscretion inconsistent with his trust. Appointed originally in open defiance of Republican principles, they have been retained in office after their unfitness became painfully conspicuous. By testimony before a Congressional committee, one of these, a brother-in-law, was implicated in bribery and corruption. It is said that at last, after considerable delay, the President has consented to his removal. Here I leave for the present this enormous pretension of nepotism swollen to elephantiasis, which nobody can defend, and

PASS TO GIFT-TAKING,

which with our President has assumed an unprecedented form. Sometimes public men, even in our country, have gifts; but it is not known that any President has before repaid a patron with office. For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible. For a President to select Cabinet councillors and other officers among those from whom he has taken gifts is an anomaly in Republican annals. An ancient patriarch feared the Greeks bearing gifts and these words have become a proverb: "But there are Greeks bearing gifts elsewhere than at Troy."

A public man can traffic with such only at his peril. At its appearance the prayer should be said—

"Lead us not into temptation."

The President notoriously has taken gifts, while in public service, some at least after he had been elected President, until the Galena tanner, of a few hundred dollars a year, (to borrow the word of my colleague, one of his supporters,) is now "rich in houses, lands and stock above his salary," being probably the richest president since George Washington. He has appointed to his cabinet

"GREEKS BEARING GIFTS,"

without seeming to see the indecorum, if not the indecency of the transaction. At least two, if not three, of the Greeks, having no known position in the Republican party or influence in the country, have been selected as councillors in national affairs and heads of great departments of the Government. Nor does the case of the first Secretary of State appointed as a compliment differ in character from the other two. The President feeling under personal obligations to Mr. Washburne for important support, gave him

A COMPLIMENTARY NOMINATION

with the understanding that after confirmation he should forthwith resign. I cannot forget the indignant comment of the late Senator Essenden, as we passed out of the Senate chamber immediately after the confirmation, who said "Who ever heard before of a man nominated Secretary of State merely as a compliment?" But this is merely another case of the public service subordinated to personal considerations. Not only in the Cabinet but in other offices, there is reason to believe that the President has been under the influence of patrons. Why was he

SO BLIND AS TO THOMAS MURPHY.

The Custom House of New York, with all its capacity as a political engine, was handed over to this agent whose want of recognition in the Republican party was outbalanced by Presidential favor, and whose gifts have become notorious. And when the demand for his removal was irresistable, the President accepted his recognition with an effusion of sentiment natural toward the patron, but without justification in the character of the retiring officer.

I have now completed the survey of the two typical instances of nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, in which we are compelled to see the President. In these things he shows himself that there is

NO PORTRAIT DRAWN BY A CRITIC OR AN ENEMY.

It is the original, who stands forth saying: "Behold the generosity I practice towards my relations at the expense of the public service! Also the gifts I take! And then my way of rewarding patrons—always at the expense of the public service!"

In this open exhibition we see how the Presidency, instead of a trust, has become a perquisite. The President who can do such things and not recognize at once the error he has committed, shows that

SUPER-EMINENCE OF EGOTISM

under which the constitution, international law and municipal law, to say nothing of republican government in its primary principles, are all subordinated to the Presidential will; and this is personal government. Add

AN INSENSIBILITY

to the honest convictions of others and you have a characteristic incident of this pretension.

Lawyers cite what are called leading cases. A few of these show the Presidential will in constant operation with little regard to precedent or reason, so as to be a caprice. ° ° Other Presidents have entered upon office with a certain modesty and distrust, but our soldier, absolutely untried in civil life, entirely a new man, entering upon the sublimest duties before which Washington and Jefferson had shrunk, said in his inaugural: "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear."

GRANT'S FIRST CABINET.

The next step after the inaugural address was the selection of a Cabinet, and in his selection the general disappointment was only equalled by the general wonder. All tradition, usage and propriety were discarded. The just expectations of the party that had elected him were set at naught, and the safeguards of constitutional government were subordinated to the personal pretensions of one man. Marked among the spectacles which followed, and kindred in character with the appropriation of the Cabinet as individual property, was the appropriation of the offices of the country.

Mr. Sumner here repeated the charges of nepotism, appointing relations to office, etc., and criticized in severe terms the conduct of the President in sending a message to Congress on March 6th, 1869, asking them to set aside the fundamental law in order that A. T. Stewart might enter upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, he (Stewart) being one of those from whom the President had received gifts.

THE MILITARY RING.

He next spoke of the military ring at the White House and said that the Executive Mansion had assumed the character of a military headquarters. To the dishonor of the civil service and the total disregard of precedent, the President had surrounded himself with officers of the army, and substituted military forms for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff, although Congress has shown a purpose to limit the employment of military officers in civil service by three different statutes.

Mr. Sumner condemned the President for taking away from their proper duties officers of the army to make them Presidential secretaries in defiance of law, the subordination of the War Department to the General-in-Chief, the attempt to devolve the duties of the Navy Department upon a deputy, so that orders were to be signed A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, per D. D. Porter, Admiral, the effort to absorb the Indian Bureau into the War Department, military interference at elections, the efforts to secure the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, which limited the President's power of appointment, and Presidential interference with political questions and party movements in a distant State, from Louisiana to New York.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Sumner also referred again at length to the San Domingo question in terms of condemnation, and said that the whole contrivance, besides being a wrong to the Black Republic of Hayti, was an insult to the colored race, not only abroad, but here at home. How a magistrate with four millions of such fellow citizens could allow this thing passes comprehension.

The colored orator, Frederick Douglass, was selected by the President as one of the commissioners to visit San Domingo, and yet on his return and within sight of the Executive Mansion, he was repelled from the common table of a mail steamer on the Potomac, when the other commissioners were already seated, and through him was the African race insulted and their equal rights denied. But the President whose commission he had borne neither did or said anything to right this wrong, and a few days later when entertaining the commissioners at the Executive Mansion, he actually forgot the colored orator whose services he had sought. But this indignity is in unison with the rest. Often insulting the Black Republic, it is easy to see how natural it was to treat with insensibility the representative of the African race.

Here I stay this painful presentation under its various heads, beginning with nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, and ending in the contrivance against San Domingo with an indignity to the African race, not because it is complete, but because it is

ENOUGH.

With sorrow unspeakable, I have made this exposure of the pretensions which, for the sake of Republican institutions, every good citizen should wish expunged from history, but I had no alternative. The President himself insists upon putting them in issue. He will not allow them to be forgotten. As a candidate for re-election he invites judgment. And now a question of duty is presented to the Republican party. I like that work. It is

AT THE MANDATE OF DUTY THAT WE MUST ACT.

Do Presidential pretensions merit the sanction of party? Can Republicans without departing from all obligations, whether of patriotism or duty, recognize our ambitious Cæsar as a proper representative? Can we take the fearful responsibility of his prolonged empire?

I put these questions solemnly as a member of the Republican party with all the earnestness of a life devoted to the triumph of this party. With me party was country and mankind, and with the adoption of all these Presidential pretensions party loses its character, and drops from its sphere and the creed ceases to be Republican and becomes Grant. It is no longer a political party but a personal party. For myself, I say openly I am no man's man, nor do I belong to any personal party.

Mr. Sumner spoke at length on the one term principle.

In alluding to our foreign relations Mr. Sumner said he felt bound to say that never before has the management been so wanting in ability and so absolutely without character. In every direction there is muddle—muddle with Spain, muddle with Cuba, muddle with the Black Republic, muddle with distant Corea, muddle with England—on all sides

ONE DIVERSIFIED MUDDLE.

[Laughter.] To this condition are we reduced. When, before in our history, have we reached any such pass as that to which we have been carried in our questions with England? Are there

LAURELS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE?

Mr. Sumner concluded: As I wait the determination of the National Convention, where are delegates from my own much honored Commonwealth with whom I rejoice to act, not without anxiety do I wait, yet with the earnest hope that the Convention will bring the Republican party into ancient harmony, saving it especially from the suicidal folly of an issue on the personal pretensions of one man.

THE LOVES OF LINCOLN.

MR. LAMON'S STORY OF HIS COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, AS TOLD IN HIS BIOGRAPHY.

Late in 1832, or early in 1833, Mr. Lincoln went to board at a tavern in New Salemn, Ill., kept by James Rutledge. Ann Rutledge, the third daughter of this family, was at that time about 19, and was probably the most refined woman with whom Mr. Lincoln had then ever conversed—a modest, delicate creature, fascinating, were it only by contrast with the rude people by whom both were surrounded. All witnesses unite in praising her. Mrs. Harolin Bale, a woman of the neighborhood who knew her well, said: "She had auburn hair, blue eyes and fair complexion; was a pretty, kind, tender, good-hearted woman, beloved by all who knew her. McNamar, Hill and Lincoln all courted her at the same time." The men who spoke of her described her with yet more enthusiasm. She had a sad story. When a little more than 17 she became engaged to McNamar. He left her to go to the assistance of his parents in the State of New York, promising to return as soon as possible; but weeks grew months and even years, and still he did not come. She had loved him at first, but the love seems to have cooled with his long absence; and at last she responded to the passionate and impetuous attachment of young Lincoln. But she felt that she must not marry until she could obtain a release from McNamar. She wrote to him in vain, as she had waited in vain for his coming, and in 1835 she died, as some say of brain fever induced by her anxiety of mind. In her grave Lincoln was wont to declare his heart lay buried. A few days before her death he was summoned to her bedside; but what passed at that solemn conference was known only to him and the dying girl. But when he had left her and stopped at the house of John Jones, on the way home, Jones saw signs of the most terrible distress in his face and his manner. When Ann actually died and was buried, his grief became frantic; he lost all self-control, even the consciousness of his own identity, and all his New Salemn friends pronounced him insane. "He was watched with special vigilance during storm e, fog, damp and gloomy weather, for fear of an accident. At such times he raged piteously, declaring, among other wild expressions of his woe, 'I can never be reconciled to have the snow, rains and storms beat upon her grave.'" His friend, Bowlin Greene, took charge of him, and it was several weeks before it was considered safe to let him go back to his old haunts and his old employments. He was never precisely the same man again. He had always been subject to fits of great mental depression, but after this they were more frequent and alarming. It was then that he began to repeat the poem which, poor in itself, is immortalized by his adoption of it, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" A few weeks after the death of Ann Rutledge, her other lover, McNamar, returned to New Salemn; and he seems to have mourned for her as deeply if not as wildly as did Lincoln. One would perhaps expect of grief, like that of Lincoln, as passionate a constancy; but dead is dead. If his heart was in Ann's grave, he, himself, walked the earth, in those immense boots of his, a very real and not an ideal man. In 1836, a little more than a year after Ann Rutledge's death, he saw again a Miss Mary Owens, whom he had met and somewhat admired three years before. She was a large, handsome, matronly-looking woman of 28 years—a very different type of person from the gentle, sensitive Ann. Miss Owens seems to have prided herself much on her "education," which she says was "different from that of Lincoln;" but her letters are written in a high flown, inflated style, which is far from conveying an impression of superior intellectual power. Lincoln asked her to marry him, but she waited a while, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with him, and then refused him. She did not think him coarse or cruel, but she thought him thoughtless, careless, not altogether polite as he might be; in short, as she herself expresses it, "deficient in those little links which make up the great chain of woman's happiness." The "little links" being of so great importance to her, she doubtless decided wisely. After this decision, Lincoln was guilty of the one meanness of his life, of which, but for the researches of the biographer, we should have been spared the knowledge. He wrote a letter to Mrs. O. H. Browning, telling the story of his acquaintance with Miss Owens in a manner most unfair and most humiliating to the lady. Mr. Lamon speaks of its publication as "a painful duty" which he would have been, I think, more loyal in the breach than in the observance; but let us tell the truth, if the heavens fall, seems to have been his motto. Mr. Lincoln's final conclusion was that he should never marry, since he "should never be satisfied with any one who would be blockhead enough to have him." But neither buried heart nor wounded pride sufficed to keep him very long from the coils spread by feminine fingers. In 1839, Miss Mary Todd came to live with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, at Springfield, where Mr. Lincoln was then established. She was young, just 21, well connected, and according to Mr. Lamon, "high bred, proud, brilliant; witty; and with a will that bent every one else to her purpose." She seems to have taken captive the future President the moment she made up her mind it would be expedient to do so.

Mr. Lincoln was a rising politician, fresh from the people, and possessed of great power among them; Miss Todd was of aristocratic and distinguished family, able to lead through the awful portals of "good society" whomsoever they chose to countenance. It was thought that a union between them could not fail of numerous benefits to both parties. Mr. Edwards thought so; Mrs. Edwards thought so; and it was not long before Mary Todd herself thought so. She was very ambitious, and even before she left Kentucky announced her belief that she was "destined to be the wife of some future President." For a little while she was courted by Douglas as well as by Lincoln; but she is said to have refused the "Little Giant," "on account of his bad morals." Being asked which one of them she intended to have, she answered, "The one that has the best chance of being President." She decided in favor of Lincoln, and in the opinion of some of her husband's friends, aided to no small extent in the fulfillment of the prophecy which the bestowal of her hand implied."

Mrs. Edwards (Miss Todd's sister) says that Lincoln was "charmed with Mary's wit and fascinated with her quick sagacity, her natural and culture." They were speedily engaged, and their marriage was only a question of time.—But some how the Lincoln love affairs seem never to have been altogether satisfactory. A Miss Matilda Edwards presently made her appearance. She was the sister of Mr. Ninian Edwards, a fresh young beauty, and her Lincoln saw, and, seeing, loved. The affair with Miss Todd, according to the Edwardses, according to Stuart, according to Herndon, according to Lincoln himself, was a "policy match," but this was love. (Gentle ghost of sweet Ann Rutledge, did your spirit eyes grow sad?) Mr. Edwards tried to marry his sister to Speed, but she preferred Mr. Shelby, who was strong, and presently married him. Lincoln had been bound by a sense of honor from declaring his passion, though any words of his would probably have been uttered in vain. But now conscience assailed him. He concluded with great agony of mind, that he would be doing Mary Todd grievious wrong were he to marry her when his heart had thus wandered from her. He went to her, accordingly, and told her the whole story. She released him from his engagement, and then some parting endearments followed, and, as the natural result of these endearments, a reconciliation. [Moral—When you wish to break off your engagement with a woman, never kiss her good bye.] Lincoln and Mary were again engaged; everything was ready for the marriage, even the supper. Mr. Lincoln failed to keep his engagement. He came being insanity. His friend took him to Kentucky and kept him there until he recovered. Mr. Herndon believes that Lincoln's insanity grew out of a most extraordinary complication of feelings—aversion to the marriage proposed, a counter-attachment to Miss Edwards, and a sneaking access of unspeakable tenderness for the memory of Ann Rutledge. But after his recovery and return to Springfield it was not long before he married Miss Todd. She told him that though she had released him from the engagement, her own feeling for him remained unchanged. He went to see his friend J. H. Matheny, and said to him, "Jim, I shall have to marry that girl." At another time Lincoln told him that he "was driven into the marriage, that it was a thing planned by the Edwards family." However, through weakness, or through tenderness, he seems to have submitted to his fate; and in 1842 Mary Todd became Mrs. Lincoln. Mr. Lamon has succeeded quite tolerably in proving him weak, inconstant and unchivalrous. He bestows equal energy in proving him to have been unchristian. He prints various letters from his friends recounting the infidel sentiments and speeches of Lincoln's youth, and he concludes that "while it is very clear that Mr. Lincoln was at all times an infidel in the orthodox sense of the word, it is also very clear that he was not at all times equally willing that everybody should know it. He never offered to purge or recant; but he was a wily politician, and did not disdain to regulate his religious manifestations with some reference to his political interests."

A HOOSIER'S REVENGE.—*The Story of a False Wife.*—The fearful record of crime made by her vigilance committee has given to Jackson county, Ind., a world-wide but unenviable fame. The many murders perpetrated by these vigilants in the name of justice, the quick work made of horse thieves and all other thieves, when detected, causes a shudder to chill one's blood and each particular hair to stand on end. But it is reserved to a Jackson county farmer to eclipse all the barbarism previously practiced in his county, and reach the refinement of cruelty in his treatment of his wretched, though guilty, wife. This farmer's name was Jones.—He had a young and handsome wife, but her ways were dark and her tricks vain, in her husband's estimation, and so they did not live happily together. A few evenings ago Jones went home from his work and found his wife gone, and also with her a considerable sum of money. A note upon a table near the door informed him she had fled with a man she loved, and pursuit would be vain. The husband thought not, however, and mounting a fleet horse he dashed off on the county road leading to Bloomington. He heard of the fugitives on the way, which lent speed to his pursuit.

It was toward evening when he saw them in the road ahead of him. Drawing his revolver, he increased the speed of his horse, and was soon up with the guilty wife and her paramour. Holding the revolver cocked in one hand, he plunged the other into his pocket and drew forth a set of artificial teeth the wife had left in her flight. "Here, Em, take these d——d old teeth; I don't want 'em no more," he exclaimed; and Em took them. "And now, Bill Bean," he continued, turning to the frightened paramour, "here's a plug of terbacker; take it and light out; and sure's h—ll if ever you or Em comes back to sponge off me I'll shoot you both. D'ye see that ar?" holding out the revolver and shaking it threatenly. "Now git;" and it is unnecessary to say that Bill Bean and Em got.—*Louisville Ledger.*

A NEW FAIRFIELD man who failed to get a thirty cent pine-apple for a quarter of a dollar wanted to know "whether we are breathing the pure air of freedom or being strangled with the fetid breadth of a hellish despotism?" The store-keeper said those were the only pine-apples he had.—*Danbury News.*

A DRUNKARD was staggered along singing at the top of his voice, "Rock me to sleep mother, rock me to sleep," when suddenly a voice from the other side of the street startled him by exclaiming, "I don't know about rocking you to sleep, but I'll stone you to death if you don't dry up."

—Tom O'Connor, an Irish lad, owns 60,000 cattle in Texas.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, : : June 22, 1872.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

Electors—Senatorial.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County.

Electors—Representative.

SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stahley.
5. (Not agreed upon.)	17. R. W. Christy.
6. Isaiah B. Houpt.	18. William F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. R. B. Brown.
8. Jesse B. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swarr.	21. J. K. Molten.
10. R. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kunkle.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

Democratic County Nominations.

Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

THE Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin, which met last week, instructed her delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown. The Texas Convention on Monday last also appointed Greeley delegates. Maine did likewise on Tuesday, and on Wednesday Maryland and Minnesota instructed their delegates for the Cincinnati nominees. On the same day Arkansas and Alabama elected delegations to Baltimore in favor of Greeley's nomination, and on Thursday the State conventions in Kentucky and Nebraska declared in favor of Greeley and Brown.

THE Philadelphia *Press* and other leading radical papers in various parts of the State, knowing that John F. Hartranft will be defeated by an overwhelming majority at the October election, demand his peremptory withdrawal. They will not be able to accomplish it. He was nominated by a corrupt ring, with Simon Cameron at its head, having in view certain future financial operations, and they know no such word as surrender. Besides this, a party whose stomach does not revolt at a second dose of Grantism is not likely to be nauseated with so comparatively mild a purgative as a political pill in the shape of John F. Hartranft.

SOME of our Radical neighbors, says the Waynesburg *Messenger*, seem very anxious to know how Democrats can 'swallow Greeley,' who has been a life-long opponent of our party. Well, we concede that it will be a little steep, if we should have it to do; but then Radicals should know how such things go. Surely they 'swallowed' Geary, who had always been a Democrat without a prefix or affix. They 'swallowed' Ben Butler, who had been a secession, Jeff Davis Democrat as late as 1860. They 'swallowed' the little flunkey flippant Johnny Cessna, and they 'swallowed' U. S. Grant, who, though a life-long Democrat, had never voted but once in his life, and that was for Jas. Buchanan. Now from these and scores of other cases we might name, we would suppose our Radical neighbors would have no trouble in understanding *how* a political opponent can be 'swallowed,' when the necessities of the case seem to require it.

WHEN the radical majority in the last Legislature of this State passed an infamous Congressional Apportionment bill, by which *one* radical voter in the city of Philadelphia was made equal to *four* democrats at the polls, it was supposed that no other radical Legislature could do better. This was a mistake. The carpet-bag and negro Legislature of Mississippi has immeasurably surpassed the radical gerrymander of our own State. Under the bill passed in that State, which is entitled to six members, it requires 382,896 *white* men to elect *one* member of Congress, while 441,201 *negroes* can elect *five* members. In other words, and to make the fraud more glaring, 88,840 *negroes* can elect a man to Congress, while it takes 382,896 *white* men to do the same thing. This is radical honesty as understood and practised both in the North and South, and indeed everywhere, and illustrates the villainous practises by which that party has been enabled to maintain its supremacy in the National Legislature.

A REPORTER for the New York *Herald*, a Grant paper, had an interview with that "loiterer by the sea side," soon after his arrival last week at Long Branch. He says: "The Presidential equipage consists of the usual number of horses, besides two magnificent Newfoundland dogs, and a *donkey*."—The reporter adds, that when Grant first saw the jackass in his stable he opened his eyes with amazement, and disavowing any ownership in the long-eared, but wise-looking animal, wondered how it came there. Upon being told by the stable boy that General Porter, one of his factotums at the White House, had shipped the donkey with the horses and dogs at Washington, our "hero President" expressed his satisfaction, and then, in answer to a question by the reporter, as to the political situation, expressed the profound opinion that Horace Greeley's chances for the Presidency depended altogether on the action of the Baltimore convention. Coming from such a distinguished source, this was an opinion, as *is* an opinion.

Belmont and Baltimore.

Since the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown by the Cincinnati convention, a vast amount of speculation in reference to the position of August Belmont on the question of the Presidency and the probable action of the Democratic National Convention has been indulged in. His views have been regarded as important, from the fact that he occupies the position of Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. A letter having been addressed to him on the subject by C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, Mr. Belmont answered that gentman as follows:

LONG ISLAND, May 21, 1872

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter of the 17th inst. reached me here, and in reply I beg to express to you my thanks for the flattering confidence which you manifest for my judgment and sincerity of purpose.

I may err in my appreciation of the difficulties which surround us, but I can say, without egotism, that I merit your good opinion as to the sincerity of my convictions So much am I impressed with the fatal consequences in store for our common country by the re-election of Grant that I could willingly vote for my deadliest enemy in order to prevent such a catastrophe. The nomination of Greeley is one of those stupendous mistakes which it is difficult even to comprehend: but it is now an accomplished fact, and we have to deal with it as best we can. I take it for granted that all thinking men have come to the conclusion by this time that the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore will either elect Grant by the people—in case of Greeley's withdrawal—or throw the election into the House, if Greeley should stand a poll, and then, also, Grant will sure to be elected. If the Convension can be got to nominate Greeley at Baltimore, with anything like unanimity, the large body of the Democratic party throughout the country will vote for him, and we shall have enough Republican voters to make the election more than probable, even if we should lose one-tenth of our vote by defection and apathy.

Whether this nomination can be brought about remains a serious question, and I am not able even to form a judgment on this point at this early day. At present many leading men and party organs, besides a very large portion of the German vote, are bitterly opposed to him. Between now and the 9th of July, Greeley's strength must show an increase or decline, and it will then be for our Convention to adopt what course may be deemed wisest. Though *he is to me* almost the most objectionable person whom the Liberals could select, still I am decidedly of the opinion that our best policy will be to indorse the Cincinnati platform and ticket. This is the general feeling in this State, and our delegation to Baltimore is, by a large majority, composed of Greeley men. As our delegation votes as a unit, you may set the vote of New York down as almost certain for Greeley. I was not at Rochester, and have been left off the list of delegates, most probably on account of the hostile position of the WORLD and STAATS ZEITUNG against the Cincinnati nominees, as the delegation undoubtedly was selected with but that one idea of making it sure for Greeley. A most absurd story has, for years past, been started and generally credited—that I am a large shareholder in the WORLD, and control its tendencies. I have never held a single share in it, and do not exercise any influence over its editorials.

Should circumstances shape themselves so that the Liberals desert the Cincinnati ticket between now and July, and that we see a chance for success by a separate ticket, then I hope the choice will fall on Groesbeck He, with Sanford Church or J. Q. Adams, would make a stronger ticket than any other combination.

Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

It is claimed by certain Democratic papers of admitted character and influence, that what is known as the *two-thirds* rule should be rescinded by the Democratic National Convention which will assemble at Baltimore on the 9th of July, and that a nomination made by a *majority* of the members of the convention ought to be valid and of binding force on the party. If this attempt should be successfully made, it wil prove to have been a fatal blunder and will inevitably lead to a bolt of fearful dimensions in the Democratic ranks.

A great misapprehension exists in reference to the origin of this rule and its adoption by former National Conventions. Party nominations by a National Convention are of comparatively recent date in our politics The Democratic party held its first National Convention in 1832, when General Jackson was nominated for re-election In that Convention the two-thirds rule was first adopted and it has ever since continued to be the recognized and prevailing practise of the party in all subsequent National Conventions.—Prior to 1832, nominations for President and Vice President were made by the Democratic members of Congress.

The practice, then, of requiring a two-thirds vote, in order to make a valid and binding nomination for President, having been acquiesced in for a period of *forty years*, to abrogate it *now* and substitute in its place the usual majority rule would not only be a blunder, but a political crime. If Horace Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, his election will depend upon his receiving the united support of the Democratic party and the party will demand, as a condition precedent to that support, that he shall be nominated according to the regular and well established usage of former Democratic National Conventions. The party will not be satisfied with anything less, and if the rule should be rescinded in this instance a bolt is inevitable, the party will be split into factions and certain defeat will follow. We do not believe that any attempt to repea lthe rule, even if made, will be successful, and then the conclusion follows that the nomination, having been made according to the long established custom of the party, it will be the duty of every man who claims to be a Democrat, to support it.

JOHN W. FORNEY says in his *Press*, that one of the shrewdest and best informed Republican politicians in the State estimates, from the most reliable information he has been enabled to receive, that twenty seven counties named in the *Press* Hartranft will lose and Buckalow will gain 11,400 votes Cambria county ought to be added to the list, with a loss to Hartranft of at least 200.

—The Phila. *Press* says: Pennsylvania will cast its vote for Grant in November, if he keeps his skirts clear of the disgraceful October ticket, but it will not encourage a repetition of that which foisted Hartranft and Allen upon us by endorsing them at the polls.

Not for Grant.

Next to Forney's *Press*, the Philadelphia *Post* is the ablest and most influential Republican paper published in that intensely loyal metropolis. It has heretofore supported Grant's administration, but believing that the best interests of the country demanded a change, it hoped that a decent respect for the well known preferences of at least two-thirds of the radical party would have induced the nomination of an acceptable candidate. Having been disappointed, it now repudiates Grant in a strong and well written article which we publish below. It is a full and accurately drawn indictment against the administration and distinctly sets forth the reasons why Grant ought not to be re-elected. It is a singular fact, that in this arraignment of Grant by the *Post*, as well as in the scathing and terrible phillipic recently delivered against him in the Senate by Charles Sumner, there is a not a single charge preferred, nor a single allegation made, that has not been urged against him a thousand times by the Democratic press of the country. It is simply stealing Democratic thunder, which has been familiar to the ears of the people ever since Grant committed his first blunder on the day of his inauguration. The following is what the *Post* says:

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

An issue that cannot be evaded is now formally presented to the republican party. So far as republicans are concerned the preliminary presidential campaign is ended and they must choose between Horace Greeley and Ulysses S. Grant.

Our choice is Horace Greeley. It has not been made in haste. Against hope we have awaited the action of the Philadelphia convention, giving it the benefit of the doubt that it might respect the wishes of so many earnest and independent republicans, and nominate for the presidency a man upon whom the whole party could unite. This would have been the event had the convention been chosen by the people, but the people had very little to do with it. It was the creation of the administration, the expression of the President's will, and, in our deliberate opinion, an insult to American manhood and independence.

We cannot support General Grant for we do not believe him fit to be President of the United States. He was originally elected as a political necessity, as a military hero, and the nation took on trust the assurance of his civil capacity. Those assurances have not been justified. The very first act of Grant was an indication of his ignorance of what a President should be, when he asked the senate to repeal a law that he might appoint a personal favorite to the cabinet. His whole administration has been conducted in a spirit of aggression, and not of obedience. The attempt to annex San Domingo was arbitrary and defiant, and only abandoned when the indignation of the people became too great to be disregarded. But these and other actions were pardoned in Grant because the people still had faith in his official integrity, and attributed these errors to his inexperience and his habits of military command. His unprecedented course in accepting costly gifts and then appointing the givers to office; his appointment of his relations to office; his persecutions of all republicans who were not in favor of his re-election; his debauchery of the civil service (so notorious that even Colonel Forney, his friend, in resigning the collectorship, said no journalist could hold office under the administration and retain his self-respect); these, and similar things, gradually shook the faith of the people in Grant. And when it became evident that not for the sake of harmony, not for the preservation of the unity of the party, would Grant consent to the nomination of another, then the selfishness of his ambition was demonstrated, and we were convinced that he holds his own interests above those of the republican party, and that the man who said in 1868 that "the liberties of this country could not be maintained without a one-term amendment to the constitution" is now determined, at any cost, to retain the Presidential power. To re-elect Gen. Grant, after these proofs of his unfitness, and of his dictatorial spirit, would be a dangerous experiment for the republic.

But in the nomination of Horace Greeley we recognize a true uprising of the people, in behalf of the restoration of nobler principles to the government The political tone has been lowered so far that the charges against Grant are no longer denied: they are admitted by his friends and defended. The Cincinnati convention proclaimed a revolution of the people; it advanced principles essential to American freedom and prosperity, and it chose for the presidency a man whose name is a synonym for integrity, ability and unselfish devotion to his country. Long before the republican party existed Horace Greeley was the foremost champion of its principles, and he was battling for freedom when she was weak, while Grant was voting for slavery, which was strong. One of the founders of the party, he was never a slave to the party, and at the close of the war, when men's passions were hurrying them into excesses, his was the first voice upraised to plead for amnesty to the conquered south. His spirit is now that of good will, and his object to restore peace and unity to the whole country. His *principles* are known, his character is pure, his abilities are great, and we rejoice that in his nomination the opportunity is given to all republicans to vote for a President who will neither be a tool, nor a usurper, nor a military hero, nor a political compromise for the mere sake of success. These are the reasons why we shall vote for Horace Greeley, and this is the stand we take as republicans; and now, at the beginning of the canvass, we predict that Greeley and Brown will carry Pennsylvania in November, and that Greeley will be elected the next President of the United States.

THE State Temperance Convention met at Altoona on Friday, the 14th instant, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna county; Judge of the Supreme Court, Joseph Henderson, of Washington county; Auditor General, Barr Spangler, of Lancaster county; Congressman at Large, Col. George F. McFarland, A. J. Clark and B. Rush Bradford. The following is an abstract of the platform adopted:

1st. Approves the action of the convention of August 9, 1871.

2d. Affirms the proceedings of the National Prohibition party at Columbus, Ohio, February 12, 1872.

3d. Declares the traffic in liquor as a beverage injurious to the best interests of society, and demands its suppression by law.

4th. Resolves against the great danger arising from competition of the ruling parties in competing for the liquor vote.

5th. Pledges the adoption of political measures, but not at the sacrifice of moral means.

6th. Invites all citizens to join in the effort to rescue the State from the dominion of intemperance.

The remaining resolutions recognize the duty of protecting American industry, justice to woman as a voter, and equality of labor with capital, and pledges continued reliance in the blessings of Almighty God.

Speeches were made by a number of the delegates, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

—A negro couple in Marion county, S. C., have been made happy by the birth of Albino twins.

Gone to Long Branch.

Congress adjourned on Monday evening, and on Tuesday the President, with the Dents, the Babcocks and Porters, a number of bull pups, and other dogs, eleven horses and one jackass, went to Long Branch. On Wednesday only two Cabinet officers remained in Washington, and these were expected to leave soon. Several heads of bureaus have also left, and the Government is now "run" by the chief clerks of the various departments. The President was so anxious to get off to his summer retreat that he could not remain in Washington long enough to see certain friends—Philadelphia delegates, Senators and others—whom he had promised interviews. A prominent Radical Senator, who had been assured by Grant that he would remain in Washington for several days after the adjournment, went to the White House, and on finding that the great renominated had gone, threw up his hands, after the manner of Dominie Sampson, and exclaimed, not "prodigious," but "What! Gone so soon! Can it be possible?" Then he thought of Sumner's charge that Grant spent a great part of his time in "palace cars and seaside loiterings," sighed and left the place, a sadder and a wiser statesman.

Grant's great anxiety to get away from Washington was shown in various ways, but in none more plainly than in his hasty writing of his letter accepting the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. Being at the Capitol, and finding that Congress would very soon adjourn, his Excellency sat down at a table, took out a lead pencil and half a sheet of note paper and wrote this letter, as it has since been seen in print, to save time. He preferred to publish such an epistle rather than wait long enough for some of his Cabinet officers or clerks to write a respectable one for him. Long Branch must be speedily reached at all hazards Tom Murphy, Bonner, etc., must be seen and horse flesh and hounds must be duly discussed.

The editor of the Grant organ at Trenton saw the Presidential party in their car at that place, and this innocent Jerseyman *naively* said in his paper that "the President looked more than usually robust. Apparently the cares of state have made no inroads upon his personal appearance." We should think not! The cares of state will never be allowed to annoy the silent and serene Ulysses. The delicate nature of our relations with England and with Spain does not distress him in the least. His dogs and stud of horses are "all the world to him," and so long as these are at peace he is reckless as to the peace of nations.

The course of Grant illustrates the delusion under which former Presidents and potentates generally have labored in respect to their obligations and responsibilities. Ever since the world began, kings and other rulers appear to have deemed it necessary to concern themselves every day and all the time about public affairs and the interests of the people. Even noted tyrants have proved foolishly anxious in behalf of the public welfare, as though the head of a nation should be subjected to "carking cares!" The rulers of even small and contemptible countries have allowed themselves to be disturbed and distressed by anxiety for the peace of their restricted realms and the prosperity of their people. How supremely superfluous and absurd their solicitude! Look at Grant, the head of the "greatest country the sun ever shone upon—the best government the world ever saw!" He toils not, neither does he worry, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not a priming to Grant, nor were Solomon's people half so happy as ours. Grant should write a book, entitled "Governing Made Easy," for the benefit of National rulers, in which he might show, not only how small an amount of brains, learning, and labor is necessary to govern a country, but how a large government can be rendered portable, as well as supportable, and carried to the seaside or elsewhere, on the shortest notice, without injury.—*Phila. Sunday Mercury.*

A NICE MAN FOR THE FOREIGNERS TO VOTE FOR.—In 1854, Mr. Henry Wilson was the chief of the Know-Nothing organization in Massachusetts, which party, in secret convention, nominated a candidate for Governor, who was elected. Mr. Edward Everett, who was then United States Senator, resigned, and the Know-Nothing Legislature elected Mr. Henry Wilson to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wilson did not take his seat until the 10th of February, 1855, and on the 23d of the same month, in a long debate on a bill providing for an enforcement of the United States laws, he repeatedly spoke of the American or Know-Nothing party, "with which I act." He claimed to be, and was, the representative of that party in the Senate.

On the first of March, 1865, Mr. Wilson, as the Senatorial representative of that party, presented the petition of the citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, praying a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States. On the 4th of March the session of Congress closed, and Mr. Wilson did not appear again until the December following. He remained a representative of the Know-Nothing party until in 1856, when that organization became a "national party," repudiating anti-slaveryism. Mr. Wilson then joined the Republican party.

This is the gentleman selected by the Grant party to offset Mr. Schurz He is expected to draw all the old Know-Nothings, to take the place of the Germans.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A ROSE ON AN APPLE TREE.—A young apple tree, bearing the Fameuse variety, in a garden in Burlington, Vermont, has indulged in a very remarkable freak this spring. A couple of weeks ago it blossomed, and is now covered with apples the size of a hickory nut. On Monday the owner was surprised to observe upon the tree a large white blossom. The flower is entirely different from the regular apple tree blossom, which have but five single petals. This has many rows of petals, and at the heart, instead of a bunch of yellow stamens like the apple blossoms, it has a knot of petals still unfolding resembling the petunia. It is three times the size of an ordinary apple blossom, and resembles a large "double" white rose. It is the only blossom upon the tree, and presents a very showy appearance.

TOOTHACHE proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodnye Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

—Mrs. Catherine Marsh, tried in Baltimore last year for the murder of her four children, and pronounced insane, is now confined in an asylum at New Mount Hope, several miles from Baltimore. Although only 29 years of age, her hair, since the tragedy, has turned completely white.

THE system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parson's Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

A JEFFREYS WITHOUT A COMMISSION.—"In all ages," says Macauley, "the vilest specimens of human nature have been found among demagogues." In our age one of the most repulsive exemplifications of this remark is found in the person of that ranting and mendacious demagogue, John A. Bingham, of Ohio. Under a gentlemanly exterior he carries the heart of a ruffian, and his pretensions of liberalism are but a cover to a intolerance. Never dealing in argument, but always in abuse, nothing but the opportunity is wanting to discover in him those coarse instincts which education has done nothing to modify. This opportunity was offered in the House of Representatives the other day, when Mr. Brooks, of New York, ventured to suggest that the supplementary enforcement bill was unconstitutional. This was an opinion which every man had a right to entertain, and which, in a country where speech is supposed to be free, every man, moreover, had the right to express. But it did not happen to coincide with Bingham's opinion, nor did it suit his partizanship, and he accordingly proceeded to denounce its utterance as "treasonable" and "damning." The calumny is, of course, not worth refuting, but it comes with an ill-grace from the man whose treason to liberty is recorded on that page of American history wherein he figures as a participator in the murder of a woman, who had hardly suffered the cruel death to which he helped to drive her, before she was believed to be innocent. If we were called upon to draw a comparison, we should liken Bingham to the infamous Jeffreys. Like Jeffreys, his hands are stained with the blood of a helpless woman, and he is always ready, as the Judge of the Bloody Assizes said of himself, to "give a lick with the rough side of his tongue." It was this propensity he indulged when he gave "a lick" to his opponents "with the rough side of his tongue," in the House of Representatives the other day, and if Grant could organize a circuit and give Bingham a commission, this modern Jeffreys, would quickly discover the other propensities of his prototype and reinaugurate the horrors over which he gloated. —*Trenton True American.*

THE GOVERNOR AND THE FISH BILL.—Governor Geary is receiving no credit from the press of the State for his failure to sign the Fish bill passed by the Legislature. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

In another place will be found an article from a Harrisburg paper, by which it will be seen that the celebrated fish culturist, Seth Green, had made arrangements for artificial propagation of shad in the Susquehanna and Delaware during this season, but his plans are defeated because the governor failed to sign the bill appropriating money for the purpose. Mr. Green declares that he could have stocked the river in such a fashion that in 1875 shad would have been as plentiful in both streams as they ever were, and his character and experience supply a sufficient assurance of the truth of his assertion. In that portion of the State bordering upon the Delaware the consequences of the failure of this science will not be felt very heavily, but the people of the interior of the State have a right to complain that they are prevented from obtaining from the Susquehanna, a stream which at present has no fisheries, abundant supplies of cheap and wholesome food. We shall not undertake to conjecture why Governor Geary has neglected to sign this very important bill. The ways of the great magistrate and warrior are past finding out. He signs with frightful celerity bills which give railroad companies authority to rob other companies and persons of their property and which enable thieves to take vast amounts of money from the State treasury, and he does not hesitate to pardon wealthy offenders even before conviction, but he will deliberately ignore a measure which is intended to confer a great blessing year after year upon thousands of persons. If there was a "job" in it, and there seemed to be a chance of securing dividends, or if the governor had positively promised to sign the bill, we could understand why he does not sign it. But as neither of these conditions exist, every attempt to estimate the character of the great man's motive must be abandoned.

BARNUM'S MENAGERIE WRECKED.—The following account we clip from the Erie *Observer* of the 18th inst.: Very early on Saturday morning, the train with Barnum's show was leaving the city for Corry, drawn by two locomotives. It was made up on the Twelfth street track, which joins the Lake Shore road beyond the western freight depot, whence it was to be shifted to the Phila. & Erie road. The switch at the junction of the Lake Shore road was misplaced, and the locomotives, while running at moderate speed, were thrown from the track and one went over on its side. The sudden check crushed some of the cars, and a number of the cages were pitched off and broken. Among the cages that suffered were those containing the monkeys, the "happy family" and the sea lions. None of the large animals were injured or set loose, a circumstance that afforded a good deal of satisfaction to both citizens and showmen, as it would not have been pleasant for the savage beasts to have gained an opportunity to wander at random through the city. The monkeys took advantage of the smash to scamper in all directions, but they were captured when daylight returned. Their cage was a complete wreck. That containing the sea lions was also badly damaged, and the queer creatures had to be left here several days, while their place of confinement was repaired. The night was pitch dark, and the scene that occurred, the howls, the fright, the curses and the confusion defy description. Soon after daylight, the big train was got off for Corry, where it arrived safely, though too late for a morning exhibition. The accident will probably lead to a nice little dispute for damages. Barnum had a contract with the P. & E. road for carrying the show over their track, but as the smash-up occurred on another road, which his agent had made a verbal arrangement in regard to, the company claim that they are not responsible for the mishap.

—A rare phenomenon was witnessed in the vicinity of Oswego, N. Y., on Friday. At 8 P. M., the water in the lake and river rose two feet, remaining at that elevation sixty-four minutes. From that time until 7 o'clock the water alternately rose and fell, subsiding to the ordinary level at 7 o'clock, where it remained. Previous to the rise, a white squall on the lake gathered a high water-spout, which swept rapidly to the east, a rumbling sound was heard coming from the water, fish came to the surface of the water in great numbers, and bubbles of air rose rapidly and exploded. The symptoms seemed to indicate a submarine earthquake.

—There was a queer marriage ceremony in a Minnesota town the other day. It was in a ball room, and the floor was occupied by dancers, except in the centre, where room was left for one set. Here the would-be happy pair took positions, accompanied by three newly-married couples, and a clergyman stepped into the centre of the circle and performed the ceremony. Then the music struck up, and the dance went forward as if nothing had happened.

News of the Week.

—A sixteen year old boy has been sent to the Virginia state prison for forgery.

—The constitution of Virginia, by a recent vote, legalizes 12 per cent. interest.

—A sheriff named Hale Storms sweeps off the evil-doers from White county, Ill., like a tempest.

—A half-mile of petition in behalf of Libbie Garrabrant is about to be sent to the Court of Pardons.

—An Indian woman has been granted a divorce because her husband would not assist her on washing days.

—In Newark, N. J., lately the lightning struck a well, and not only expelled the water, but filled the well with sand.

—Samuel Yergey, of Douglass township, Berks county, keeps himself warm by a wood stove built in 1770, at the Colebrookdale furnace.

—After John Fagan had been hanged in Kentucky, last week, it was discovered that he was innocent of the crime charged against him.

—Romeo was a self-made elephant. He came to this country without a dollar in his trunk, took Greeley's advice, went west, and died worth $40,000.

—At Anderson, S. C., an old man aged 90, and his wife aged 87, died within an hour of each other, last week, after a married life of 70 years.

—Justice McNamara and his wife fell from the roof of a four-story house, in New York, where they had been sleeping, Saturday night, and were killed.

—A farmer near Grattan, Mich., recently attempted to smoke out a rabbit, and burned up half a mile of fence and his apple orchard. He caught the rabbit.

—The President of Costa Rica and the President of the United States will meet at Washington next August, the first instance of an interchange of Presidential visits.

—Daniel O'Connell, son of the late John O'Connell and grandson of the Irish political leader, was recently drowned by the sinking of his yacht while sailing near Kingston.

—There is a girl in Minnesota, only eighteen years of age, who by herself and two boys runs a farm of over a hundred acres. She put $500 in a St. Paul bank last year.

—There is a wine cask in the cellars of the Kelly's Island (Ohio) Wine Company that contains 4,000 gallons of wine. It was carried to the island from Sandusky in sections.

—Mrs. Griffith, of Montgomery county, Io., who whipped her twelve year-old daughter to death recently with a blacksnake whip, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

—A daughter of Howes Mayo, of Frankford, Me., went to sleep on the 30th of April, and continued her nap until Sunday, May 25, last. She woke up in usual health and spirits.

—If Mr. Wilson is elected Vice President, he will not forget to exercise his influence in behalf of his old Native American friends. Henry was rampant in Know-Nothing times.

—A war in modern times is an expensive national luxury. The expenses of the Franco-German war—now that all the bills are in—have been found to aggregate $317,030,000.

—Radical journals inform the world that Grant has accepted the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. Had he refused it would have been the first thing he ever did refuse.

—The *Tablet*, one of the ablest Roman Catholic journals in the country, is sorry that Bennett, who was a member of the Church, has not left behind him a worthier monument than a newspaper great in everything but principle?"

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says three Carlisle bricklayers put down 7,000 bricks in five hours and ten minutes at Prince's furnace the other day, and asks "who can match them?"

—The Syracuse *Standard*, an independent Republican journal, rejects the Philadelphia platform and ticket. It says: We repudiate the action of the Convention and decline to support its nominees.

—The young man who sent to New York for one hundred dollars of *fac-simile* of United States currency, and received a package of sawdust and scrap-iron, lives in Womelsdorf, Berks county, now.

—Senator Wilson is from New Hampshire. His real name is Jeremiah Colbath. On going to Massachusetts he changed it to "Henry Wilson." His nomination is a cold bath to the Grant Republicans.

—T. J. Wilson, who "lost" $9,000 of Government money while serving in the Baltimore Custom House and was sentenced to three years imprisonment, has been pardoned out after only a four months' service

—There is now in Paris a French painter, born at Bordeaux, named G. Washington His signature is said to closely resemble that of his great namesake, but there is a painful silence regarding his early reputation for veracity.

—A contemporary, mentioning that the emperor of Russia had conferred "the order of White Eagle" on General Sheridan, adds that it is not so valuable as the "general orders" that President Grant gave to Leet and Stocking.

—Settle, the unknown, who was made president of the Grant convention at Philadelphia at Grant's dictation, was a captain in the Confederate States army, but after the war joined Holden and became ferociously "loyal."

—A Chinaman, who assumed the name of Usa H Forrester, was naturalized at Lansing, Mich., last week. He has been in the United States ten years, speaks excellent English, and is a regular attendant at the Methodist Church.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier says a gentleman of that city makes his wife a present of a one thousand-dollar bond every time she presents him with a son or daughter.—This little freak of paternal regard costs him about a thousand a year.

—An unmarried woman, a relative of Molly Stark, has recently died in New Hampshire, leaving property worth $90,000 to friends, with the restriction that no part of it shall be invested in railroad stocks or manufacturing corporations.

—Day by day Buckalew grows stronger with the people. Those who are given to reflection have come to the conclusion that he is the man to whom the chief executive office of the commonwealth should be entrusted, and these reflecting people are right.

—The water of White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y., has receded several feet within three days, and is still sinking rapidly. The Lake, which is a well-known Summer resort, is on the top of a mountain, and it is supposed that its waters have found a subterranean outlet.

—The New Orleans Republican says that a man lately died in one of their hospitals of a strange disease, and a *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that his stomach was coated nearly an inch thick with marble dust. The Republican adds that the man was an excessive drinker of soda water.

—A boy aged sixteen, living at Williamsburg, N. Y., committed suicide last week by shooting himself. He had been a cripple from his childhood, and when on the street other boys would ridicule him on account of his infirmities, which so affected his sensitive disposition, that in a fit of despondency he committed the rash act.

—The Reynoldsville *Advocate* of last week says that Master Harrie Doyle, 13 years of age, brother of the editor of that paper, who has been working at the printing business about two weeks, on last Friday set up 4,230 ems of solid brevier, working nine hours. This is doing pretty well for a young a "devil" as Master Harrie.

—Old boots and shoes are now cut into small pieces, and put into chloride of sulphur for a few days. This makes the leather hard and brittle, and after it has been washed and thoroughly dried it is ground to powder and mixed with a sort of gum or glue. It is then pressed into moulds, and buttons, knife-handles, and similar articles are the result.

—Grief has had a very remarkable effect on a widow out in Elmwood, Ill. Her husband died three years ago, and in all the time she has not spoken a word to any living being. There are wicked mortals who would rejoice at such an effect of affliction on some of their female connections, but it must be a terrible sacrifice to the unhappy sufferers.

—Secretary Boutwell is reported to have said that "President Grant would receive a greater *relative* vote than any other candidate since Monroe," and the Boston Courier remarks: "We have no convenient means of ascertaining the number of Monroe relatives, but we have some knowledge of Grant's, and without any demand upon Secretary Boutwell's figures we will admit—for this occasion only—the truth of the assertion."

—Under the new postal code, open circulars, composed entirely of printed matter, may now be transmitted through the mails for one cent postage. Although these open circulars must be printed, they may be addressed in writing and posted in the usual way. Open written communications cost, however, only be sent on postal cards furnished by the United States Government. The Post-office Department will, in about one month, be prepared to furnish postal cards at the rate of one cent each including postage.

—At Brownsville, Tenn., John Higgins and Joseph Snell, both colored men, had a desperate fight, growing out of an old feud. They were arrested by the Marshal and carried off. Soon afterwards Snell re-entered Higgins' house armed with a stove poker, and beat Higgins' wife to death, literally smashing her skull like an egg-shell. Higgins and Snell being soon released, resumed their fight, and but for the interference of citizens, fatal results would have ensued. Snell and his wife were arrested and lodged in jail.

—Forney's *Press* says: There are ten newspapers published in Lancaster county, which is, perhaps, the most intelligent, wealthy and Republican community in Pennsylvania. Of these ten papers six are Republican, three Democratic, and one Greeley. Of the six Republican papers only two support the candidates nominated at Harrisburg for Governor and Auditor General with any heartiness or strength. One, the *Volksfreund*, a German, prints the entire ticket, but has nothing to say in its favor. The three others, the *Express*, daily, and the *Inquirer* and *Enterprise*, weekly, oppose its election with all their ability.

CAUSELESS CALAMITY.—The man who lingers along the ways of life full of aches and pains, his breast with flying stitches, his right side dull and heavy, his heart driving the blood like a projectile through the arteries and veins, with occasional spitting of blood, with too much expectoration of unaching pains in the back and soreness in the limbs, may rest assured that he is brooding on himself causeless evil, if he lets it run on without proper efforts to get well.

These symptoms are evidence of a disarranged state of the general health, which, unless remedied, will go on until the whole body crumbles into ruin. Next come on the creeping chills, night sweats, the cough, the sleepless nights and dreary days, full of pain and suffering. How many a consumptive has had one or more of these warnings, and allowed them to pass by unheeded, when a bottle or two of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE would have swept the disease from the system and restored health.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is the elixir of life to all those whose blood is depraved, and where pulmonary diseases are cropping forward, as manifested in signs like those enumerated above; even in the last stages it has arrested the disease, and restored the suffering invalid to health and renewed life. $1.50 per bottle, or 4 bottles for $5.00, at 167 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

Dr. Keyser's Office back of the Store, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 and 6 P. M., every day except Sunday and Tuesday.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF! Andy Foster, of the well known firm of Geis & Foster, was in New York and Philadelphia recently, and as his experience in the purchase of dry goods of the newest patterns, latest styles and best quality is well known we expect to see a rush of customers to that establishment when this fact becomes generally known. Geis & Foster have the largest and best selected stock of dry goods in this city, but the firm desire to call particular attention to the department allotted to CARPETS.

One portion of their large store is devoted to the sale of carpets, and as they buy an immense stock at a time they are necessarily enabled to buy and sell cheaper than any other store in town. Visit Geis & Foster's mammoth store on Clinton street, Johnstown, and examine their goods and prices and we are sure you will patronize the firm.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

NEW DRAW FEED
Lock Stitch.

THERE are some points in a Sewing Machine that ladies desiring to purchase should take into consideration, namely:

Lightness of Running,
Ease of Management,
Capacity to do the Work Required,
Freedom from Noise, and
Non-Liability to get out of Order.

We claim that the **Improved Elliptic** possesses all these points, and that it is

THE VERY BEST
FAMILY MACHINE
NOW MANUFACTURED.

And we solicit an examination of it

Cambria Freeman,

SATURDAY, : : : JUNE 22, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Hops and Mishaps at and near Home.

YESTERDAY was the longest day of the year and about one of the hottest so far.

A BLAIR county woman works with pick and shovel on the road to pay her tax. She believes in woman's rights.

IF we can believe the newspapers, and we think we can, the seventeen-year locusts are again on the wing.

A MAN supposed to be named Daniel O'Leary was killed near Greensburg by the second Cincinnati Express east on Friday last.

THE foundation for two new blast furnaces for the Cambria Iron Co., has been commenced on the grounds near the old "first lock," below Johnstown.

FOR ice cream and other palatable delicacies furnished our household with a liberal unction, Mr S. P. McCann will please consider us duly thankful.

M. M. ADAMS, Esq., proposes to sell a large amount of valuable personal property on the 16th of next month. His advertisement elsewhere tells all about it.

ON Thursday evening last, an engine on the H. & B. T. railroad jumped the track, near Hopewell, and rolling over an embankment killed the engineer, named Davis, and the fireman, Jesse Decker.

ON the 11th inst., John Kearney and Christian Harry, residents of Huntingdon, and employed excavating for the third railroad track near Petersburg, were killed by a bank of earth falling upon them.

IT is too confounded hot for people to do much else than operate their breathing apparatuses, which alone is a difficult task, and hence we are without any local news of a startling character this week.

THE HERALD assures us that the prospects for a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration in this place may confidently be expected. Expecting prospects is decidedly original, to say the least.

A GUN in the hands of a young man named Soffy, of Indiana county, was accidentally discharged, a few days ago, the ball from which entered under his chin and passed through his head, killing him instantly.

AFTER a portion of our edition had been worked off, we learned that Mr Henry Kaylor, of Munster township, was very severely injured yesterday (Friday) afternoon by a limb of a tree falling upon him. No particulars.

AS ONE of the results of Sunday's hail storm, the weatherboarding of a building at Munster (and there may be others there and elsewhere) bears innumerable indentations caused by the severe pelting it received on that occasion.

THE wages of miners employed by the Cambria Iron Company have been arranged on a sliding scale, with the price of iron as a basis. If iron advances one dollar per ton the wages of the miner will advance nine-tenths of a cent on a ton of coal.

A VOTE will be taken in the West Ward next Saturday, to determine the place for holding future elections in said Ward, this course being made necessary by the leasing for dwelling purposes of the Town Hall, where elections have heretofore been held.

ACCORDING to radical ethics, when a writer presents facts that can neither be gainsaid or denied, the proper way is to speak of them as "slang and nonsense," as the HERALD does in referring to a communication signed "Anti-Slanderer" recently published by us.

THE dwelling house belonging to Mr. A. B. Allord, of the "Indiana House" Indiana, situated in Newville, that county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as the house had not been occupied for some time. Loss $1 000.

JESSE KAUFFMAN, traveling for N. Frank & Son, of Lewistown, says the GAZETTE, is missing, having left his merchandise wagon at Newton Hamilton, and being heard from at Huntingdon, where all trace of him thus far has been lost. His brother is searching for him.

WM. BAICHTEL'S barn, located not far from St. Nicholas, Carroll township, was struck by lightning, a few days since, and the barn and all it contained, including several head of cattle, were totally consumed. Loss unknown to us. Another argument in favor of lightning rods.

LADIES all, large or small, should surely call at Mrs. R. E. Jones' millinery and dressmaking establishment, East Ward. She has many things nice to show you, and if you wish to indulge in a new hat, bonnet or other fashionable conceit, you will find her stock ample and her prices right.

M. L. OATMAN has just received enough queensware to serve all the tables in town if not planted too thickly, and has more than sufficient prime groceries, canned fruits, and other edibles, to fill them a hundred times over.—Oatman keeps a nice stock, sells at low prices, and pleases everybody that deals with him.

WE ask our readers to believe, because we have it on unimpeachable authority, that hail fell to the depth of three inches near O'Hara's mill, in Cambria township, and at several other places, on Sunday afternoon last. Vegetation and fruit suffered severely from the heavy pelting and considerable window glass was broken.

ON Wednesday, 20th ult., as Milton Walter, son of Alex. Walter, of Kingwood, Somerset county, accompanied by a friend, was in the act of securing a calf preparatory to slaughtering it, the knife young Walter held in his hand was by some mishap driven into one of his legs, severing the femoral artery and causing his death in two hours.

THE body of a dead child was found, on Monday of week before last, under the floor in the garret of the house of William Ray, on the corner of Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, Altoona. The body was much decayed and was supposed to have been placed there seven months ago by a young girl who is suspected of having given birth to it.

THE Altoona RADICAL suggests that it would lie in order for Michael Moore to prosecute the HERALD man for libel, inasmuch as the latter printed in his last paper a most villainous looking cut, which he had the hardihood to impose upon his readers as a likeness of the condemned. The unfortunate man should certainly have been spared such an affliction at least.

NOBODY at the present day questions the efficiency of lightning-rods nor doubts that money spent in that way is well invested. This being true, it behooves us to assure all who do not already know it, that Messrs. King & Jones put up the best rods that are made, put them up expeditiously and to stay, and may be relied on as strictly honorable, straightforward men.

THE employees of the Pennsylvania railroad, a short time ago, removed a span of the Shaver's Creek bridge, at Petersburg, introduced a new wrought iron span and doubled up the old span, so as to make one span out of two, without delaying a single train. The Hunting don JOURNAL considers that pretty hard to beat, and we are rather inclined to view it in the same light.

DAVID DAVIS, a young man about twenty-five years of age, whose home is in this place was so severely injured on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Mansfield, Ohio, on Friday evening of last week, that he died on the following Sunday. He was employed as a freight brakeman on the Pan Handle road and was injured by being caught between the pilot of a locomotive and a freight car.

IF you don't get the FREEMAN next week don't imagine that we have forgotten you. We have two weeks in which to issue one paper, (Fourth of July, you know,) and as we intend to be absent from home for several days next week, it may be that our paper will not again appear until the early part of the week following. So don't be dissappointed if the next FREEMAN don't greet you on time.

THE faculty and students of St. Francis' College, Loretto, will please accept our thanks for two separate and distinct invitations extended to ourself and family to attend the twenty second annual commencement of that deservedly popular institution, on Tuesday next.—Were it not that we have "other fish to fry," we should certainly be on hand, as the exhibitions at St. Francis are always first class and enjoyable.

ON Friday night, 14th inst., a large black mare, about 12 years of age, light built about front shoulders and well collar-marked, either strayed or was stolen from the pastor field of Abraham Barrows, in Cambria township.—Any information leading to her discovery will be liberally rewarded, if addressed to James Mardis, Strongstown, Indiana county, Pa., or to Jas. C. Easly, Carrolltown, Pa.

A HANDFUL of ashes spread around the hill now, will make corn, cabbage or any plant grow rapidly. This is the most economical way to use ashes. We believe good, hard wood ashes used in this manner are worth a dollar a bushel. Every farmer, gardener and fruit grower should as carefully save and protect his ashes as he does his wheat. They are more valuable, bushel for bushel, than corn.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our friend M. P. Meagher, Franklin street, Johnstown. One possessed of his integrity, sterling worth and undoubted ability, ought to be deservedly patronized by the Catholic population of this county particularly. Those who patronize him may be sure of being fairly dealt with. May he grow fat and acquire many spondulix, is our sincere wish.

ABOUT the Fourth of July, if at no other time of the year, people assume the right to do as they please, and if they please to do right, we are always pleased to see them do it. Which leads us to say that it would be pleasant for every person to attend the pic nic at Summitville on that day, where we know they would enjoy themselves hugely and aid a deserving cause at the same time. Those who attend may expect unalloyed pleasure and the kindest of treatment.

WE were awakened from our peaceful slumber on Thursday night by the most delicious strains of instrumental music, and, when once aroused, were not long in realizing the fact that a number of our young musical friends were beneath the windows of our domicil serenading us to their hearts content and to the infinite delight of all who enjoyed the pleasure of listening to their dulcet strains, or words to that effect — The music was of the string variety, and was just about as good as they make make it. Many thanks. Come again, ye delightful manipulators of ye harmonious cat gut.

AN industrious Spruce Creek mechanic came into Sinking Valley, on Friday last, says the Tyrone HERALD, to drive home a new purchase in the shape of a pig. He left Scalp Level at 3 p. m., on Friday. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday last he was reported being a little west of Newry, and appeared to be working gradually around toward Ebensburg. He seemed anxious to hear from his family. When last seen he was engaged in an energetic dispute with the pig, the latter insisting on a new "line of direction," which would take the couple some where in the neighborhood of Corning, N. Y.

THE steam tannery belonging to Mr. Wm. Smith, located at Duncansville, Blair county, together with a lot of finished leather and green hides, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening last, and it is said the loss will reach $2 ,000 not one cent of which was insured. Mr. Smith's books were also burned, which will doubtless add greatly to his loss. While aiding to save Mr. Smith's barn, which with his dwelling was in imminent peril, Alexander Hart fell from the roof and broke one of his arms in two places, and John Gibboney was struck on the head by a bucket and quite severely injured.

OUR new type will make their first grand entree in less than one month, and our new power press will be on hand in about—well, about as soon as we can raise the necessary funds. Thus far the following names and amounts have been heard from with many thanks: Ebensburg—J. K. Hite $10; Johnstown—John Hannan $15; M. P. Meagher $5; Richard Jones $5; Summerhill—Thomas McConnell and John McCormick, each $5; Cresson—John Lynch $5; Munster—John Carney $5; Blacklick—John Furguson $5; Nicktown—H. J. Krumenacher $5; Hollidaysburg—Mrs. J. M. Pircher $5;—in all $70. Only about $1 030 yet to hear from.

YOU bet that the Dauntless fire laddies and all friends who will participate with them are going to have a gay old time on the coming Fourth of July. First, the Dauntless boys will have a street parade in full uniform, with engine, hook, ladder and hose carriages gaily festooned and a band of music in front; then they will proceed to Lloyd's grove, west of town, where a sumptuous dinner, an elegant string band, exhilarating amusements, lots of dancing, swinging, croquet, and other enjoyable pastimes, will serve to make everything for the rest of the day as "merry as a marriage bell." Lovers of such fun are cordially invited, and nothing will be left undone to make them as happy as young ducks in a thunder shower.

THE MOORE MURDER CASE.—*Reasons Assigned for a New Trial.*—Messrs. Linton & Kopelin, counsel for Michael Moore, the condemned murderer, at the close of his trial on Thursday of last week, presented the following reasons in arrest of sentence and for a new trial, and Judge Dean appointed the September term of Court as the time for hearing arguments in support of said motion:

Commonwealth	In the Oyer and Terminer of
vs.	Cambria county, No. 1, June
Michael Moore.	Sessions, A.D. 1872. Charge —Murder.

And now, to wit: June 12, 1872, the prisoner, Michael Moore, through his counsel, Messrs. Kopelin and Linton, moves the Court in arrest of judgment; and now, June 13, 1872, files these his reasons in support of said motion:

1st. That the Court refused to quash the bill of indictment found against the prisoner in this case, for the reasons set forth in his motion to quash filed in this case.

2d. That the Court overruled the special plea in abatement filed by the prisoner in this case.

3d. That the Court overruled the prisoner's challenge to the array of traverse jurors selected and drawn for the June term, said challenge being made for the reasons set forth in support of the same and filed in this case.

4th. That the bill of indictment found and returned against the prisoner in this case was signed by two [2] distinct and separate persons as foremen of the Grand Jury.

5th. That the record shows that the following named witnesses, to-wit: Wm. B. Bonacker, John E. Scanlan, Geo. C. K. Zahn, Robert L. Johnston, B. McDermott, F. D. Storm, Wm. Johns, Samuel H. Morrell, H. H. Hamilton, F. M. Bell, Thomas B. Nichols, Wm. H. Ewing, J. T. Harris, Wm. H. Sechler, Mary A. Tulley, John Tulley, Samuel Pringle, M. P. Meagher, John C. Riffle, John M. Skelley, and B. F. Ramsey, were sworn, examined and testified on behalf of the Commonwealth, in chief and at the opening of their cause—the names of said witnesses not being endorsed on the bill of indictment, and the prisoner being thereby prevented from ascertaining what witnesses would be produced against him, and deprived of the opportunity of preparing to meet or contradict the same.

6th. The record does not show that at the beginning or opening of said trial, on the 6th day of June, 1872, the Hon. John Dean, President, and Rees J. Lloyd and John Flanagan, Esqs., Associate Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer were present in said Court.

7th. The records does not show that the jury empannelled to try the issue joined in this case, was placed in charge of the proper officer duly sworn to keep the said jury together and separate from all other parties as is by law required.

8th. The Court of Oyer and Terminer without consent of the prisoner or his counsel and without the authority of the law broke the continuity of the trial in this case by adjourning over the 9th day of June, 1872, on which day the Court did not meet.

9th. The verdict of the jury was not in fact taken and recorded by the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

And now, June 13th, 1872, the prisoner, by his counsel, Messrs. Kopelin & Linton, moves the honorable Court to grant him a new trial, and June 13th, 1872, files these reasons in support of said motion.

1st. The foregoing nine reasons set forth by him in support of his motion in arrest of judgment in this case.

2d. After discovered evidence, viz: the fact disclosed by a witness during the trial of this cause and near its close, that Mr. Rorabaugh and others saw, in the morning when the body was discovered, a suspicious person coming from the direction where it was found, and where the alleged murder was committed—said person answering the description of the man claimed to have been in company with the woman supposed to have been murdered.

3d. That a person or party was permitted to mingle on one or two occasions with the jury empanneled in this case and pending the trial of the same, said person or party not being the officers having said jury in charge.

KOPELIN & LINTON,
Attorneys for prisoner.

[Oath of Moore before Esquire Kinkead appended.]

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." The market is full of imitations

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHNSTOWN, June 19, 1872.

DEAR FREEMAN—Your Johnstown correspondent having appeared to subside on local news, I thought, if agreeable, I would sketch you a rambling letter every week or so.

Well, so here goes for the first time. There was a smash-up on Saturday near Morrellville, on the Penn'a R. R. About a dozen of freight cars were annihilated and knocked into "kingdom come" by two locomotives which tried to pass on the same track. No human life was lost.

The bridge toll-house was sold on Saturday for $2,745. I never saw more spirited bidding in my life. First, hundreds were bid, then fifties, then tens, then fives, till the house and lot went up $600 higher than it sold for a few weeks ago. The Brethren Church bought it.

The beautiful new Market House is going up rapidly and is a fine structure, notwithstanding the insults found by the thousand-and-one would-be critics. Mr. Callan is doing the work well and making an honest job.

The cut-worm is eating entire fields of corn in this county and in Westmoreland. Some are plowing it up and sowing buckwheat. Some have replanted. The wheat and rye look bad, growing in patches only. There will be some fruit.

The market here is supplied with cabbage, potatoes, strawberries, peas, radishes, pineapples, bananas, and all other kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables; and those who have money are replenishing the inner man with good things.

There is some trouble about the survey of the Somerset railroad. Mr. Isaac Kauffman, one of the heavy stockholders, has engaged an engineer corps of his own and is about to survey a route of his own, which will pass his farm. The grade is said to be about eighty feet to the mile on his route while it will not average more than twenty or twenty-five on the original route up Stony Creek. Then, his route runs above the mineral strata, while the other route runs below the coal and ore. We hope to see a compromise, for the road will be of great benefit both to Johnstown and Somerset.

The fact that so many persons are and so much property is being struck with lightning this spring admonishes the living to put up lightning rods immediately. We do not puff any particular firm, but would advise your readers not to trust agents who are not known or who do not live in the county, because the State is full of imposters, and a false note or some other advantage may be taken of innocent purchasers.

Benton & Wayne placed us under obligations for a very small hoe, just suited to our physical strength. This firm sell all kinds of hardware and farming utensils at No. 210 Main st., Johnstown. WHILESOEVER.

WHO IS SHE?—Under the heading, "A Strange Affair," the Altoona *Sun* of last week tells this story:

One night last week, while officers Robinson and Ely were pursuing their beat, they were surprised to discover lying on the door-step of the residence of Mr. Daniel Price a woman or girl. They at first supposed her to be intoxicated, but on further investigation and inquiry, they found they were mistaken. She told them that she was about to have a child, and wished to be taken to some suitable place. The officers conducted her to the mayor's office and there prepared a couch for her and then sent for Dr. Bluke, who had been summoned. She was taken to a hotel, where a patient vigil was kept for the event which she averred was to transpire.—After she had been in bed awhile, she fell into a sleep, as though nothing was the matter. She arose on the following morning and started from the hotel, as she said, to find a place to stay, which she succeeded in doing shortly after. Officer Ely had previously questioned her as to where she was from, when she stated that she was from Massillon, Ohio, and that a hotel-keeper there had got her in her interesting situation, had given her money to go to Lancaster, Pa., and that she had a check for a trunk at the baggage room containing $105 in money, with a good wardrobe. The trunk was found at the place stated afterwards, but it was discovered that it had been shipped from Pittsburg. The trunk was not locked and contained a very respectable quantity of clothing of excellent material. No search, however, was made for money.

Officer Ely, on meeting her afterwards, asked her how she was, she was now walking around, considering she was so weak the night before. She replied that she had had her child while coming from Pittsburgh to Ebensburg, and that she had stopped at Ebensburg a few days to recruit her health.

The woman, or girl of whom we speak, is an octoroon, of rather prepossessing appearance, and well dressed. It is generally supposed she is demented.

WONDERFUL OFFER—STRANGE BUT TRUE.—The Pittsburgh PEOPLE'S MONTHLY, for June, is at hand, looking as beautiful as ever. It is now entering its second year, and its publisher is so convinced that it needs only an introduction into the homes of the people to be appreciated, that he makes the following very liberal offer:—To send *free*, and *postage-paid*, to *every new yearly* subscriber at $1.50, either two large and valuable 24x30 engravings, or if preferred, a beautiful chromo, *in the sheet*, (when sized, varnished, and "mounted" ready for framing, 25 cents extra), and a 24x30 engraving, of 4 different subjects, for every yearly subscription *additional* to one's own, or a $10 Beckwith Sewing Machine—expressage paid by club-getter—for every club of 20 *new* subscribers sent with $30. Or, this *universally* popular monthly for the *homes of the people*, sent on trial, from June, to January, (6 months), with a beautiful 24x30 engraving, *free* and *postage-paid*, for *only one dollar*.

Now, any reader can see, by application at this office, that this Monthly is no mean or shabby humbug, but a purely first class, attractive, and beautiful 16-page paper, elegantly printed and of about same size and appearance as *Harper's Weekly*. It is now entering its second year, and is filled with illustrations, and a variety of choice original, and selected reading matter, with a Household and Children's department fully worth the price of the paper. Permanent and steady-going canvassers are *everywhere* wanted for it, on *big commission*. The tools are put in their hands, and a liberal price paid for using them. For agents' circular and "outfit" address PEOPLE'S MONTHLY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Any *live* agent, who closely follows instructions, *must* clear from $5 to $10 per day. Send on your subscription at *once*, or keep this for reference.

DISTRESSING.—A sad and distressing occurrence happened in this place on Friday morning last. Old Brugh, Esq., who lives in the lower end of our town, has been suffering terribly for the past six or eight months with dyspepsia, and for some time past his mind has at different periods been a little deranged. On Friday night last, evidently while laboring under a paroxysm of aberration, he arose from his bed, tied a silk handkerchief round his throat, one end to the bed post and strangled himself to death.—His wife, who was sleeping in bed at the time with him, had given him some medicine not more than an hour before, and being completely exhausted through much waiting and watching, awoke to find Mr. Brugh out of bed, and in searching for her clothing in the dark found his dead body hanging. Taken all in all, Mr. Brugh was a worthy and respected citizen and known to the whole community as an honest, hard-working man.—*Somerset Herald.*

THE SUEZ CANAL is kept open for the largest ships, with a depth of twenty feet of water.—All the dry goods and dress goods that are sold by John J. Murphy come either through this canal or over the great Pacific ocean; so that his silks are direct from China, while his other imported goods are from various foreign parts. Mr. Murphy has now the best selection of dry goods, dress goods and fancy goods that the eye ever rested on. His store is at the corner of Main and Franklin street, Johnstown, and all those who want cheap, fashionable goods should be sure to go there.

THE TARIFF.—What is meant by the tariff is a duty laid on goods imported into this country. M. H. Mayer, No. 243 Main street, first floor of the Opera House, Johnstown, has taken the tariff entirely off his ready-made clothing, and is now prepared to sell any quantity of summer clothing at prices within a fraction of the original cost and carriage. He goes in for quick sales and small profits, and a frequent return of money. Those who call with Mr. Mayer for the purpose of buying clothing may depend on getting good bargains in all kinds of apparel.

IF GREELEY should get the inside track at Baltimore, and everything should move like fate after an unfortunate man down hill, it will in nowise effect the fact that Geo. Huntley is as well prepared as ever to sell stoves, agricultural implements, labor-saving machines, cast-iron, tinware, glassware, wood-ware, cordage, groceries, and hosts of other things in his line, just as cheap as he ever did and just as cheap as any man in the business dare do. Remember Huntley and you will be sure to rejoice in many stamps saved.

MRS. SWISSHELM lectured not long since in Pittsburgh. Her subject was, "Where to buy cheap dress goods." The entire audience voted in favor of Aldendifer & Coppock, Main street, Johnstown, under the Opera House, where can be found every modern style of goods, every kind of a pattern, every color and shade of artificial flowers, every kind of hats, bonnets and ribbons, and the only natural curled hair in the county. No. 212, first floor, Opera House.—Please give these enterprising young gentlemen a call.

ECLIPSES.—There are three things that eclipse the sun, and they are the moon, clouds and night: but nothing can possibly eclipse Jas. J. Murphy's sale of ready-made clothing, at his Star Clothing Store, No. 109 Clinton st., Johnstown, where summer clothing, summer hats, summer collars, summer neckties, summer suspenders, summer umbrellas, and all other kinds of light summer clothing are kept constantly for sale by the sord, gross, dozen or single article. Mr. M. has a very large stock on hand now.

THAT BEAR.—That great big bear that came out of the wilderness and danced before S. J. Hess & Brother's Clothing Store couldn't attract the immense crowd that were there buying and carrying off coats, pants, vests, cuffs, collars, cravats, and everything else that makes men look well and feel well in hot weather. That man must be extremely silly who would wear heavy, costly clothing in summer when he can get cheap, light summer clothing at 241 Main street, Johnstown.

COMMUNICATIONS.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE THIRD THING.

In the first article, I stated that our first want was money. In the second article that our second want was *common* schools—not *uncommon* or *Normal* schools. The third want is want of system. Educational men speak and write of our *Common School System*, when, in truth, but little attention is paid either to the *common* school or to *system*. Our money is spent in uncommon schools and system is almost discarded. As a friend of the common schools, I object to the manner in which these schools are conducted.

In regard to want of system, those who know anything about the mode of levying the school tax must admit that there is nothing like system in that mode. Indeed, there is no system in taking the valuation of property in this State, and therefore it would be difficult to have system in levying tax. Forty mills on the dollar is laid in Oil City, Venango county, (if the school statistics for 1870 can be relied on,) while only one mill is laid on the dollar in Chester township and city in Delaware county a difference of *thirty-nine* mills. In the same county there is often a difference, in different districts, of *ten* mills, or one cent on the dollar of valuation. No one would call this *system*. In order to secure system there should be a uniform State valuation and a uniform State per cent. of tax laid. As it is, two men owning the same money's worth of property pay a vastly different amount of tax. Say each one of the two men owns three thousand dollars' worth of property, yet one's is valued at eight hundred, the other at twenty hundred dollars. Then three mills per cent. is put on the eight hundred, and fifteen mills per cent. put on the twenty hundred, making the tax of the former two dollars and fifty cents and that of the latter thirty dollars. Who would call that system?

Again, there is no system in the books used, nor the manner of using them. Of the seventy-seven county and city superintendents in the State, no two examine teachers on the same system; no two prefer the same text books; no two conduct institutes alike; no two have their statistics alike, and none of the statistics are correct. The discipline in the schools is not the same. The hours for school are not the same. The regulation for recesses differs. In fact, when one goes from one school to another he thinks he has crossed a State line. One State superintendent makes plans which his successor repudiates, and one Legislature makes enactments which the succeeding one annuls. No sensible person, then, would call this *system*?

Again, the printed statistical reports of the schools are nothing but bodies of mistakes. I counted over a hundred mistakes in two hours, and many escaped notice for want of the proper aids to enable me to detect them. These mistakes are made by secretaries of school boards, and then by county superintendents, and overlooked by State officials. The law requires that the *school* and *building* tax shall be laid at the same time and in the same manner and on the same assessed value. Yet I find in hundreds of instances that where the same per cent. is laid, the result is different. And this runs through all the reports. The report of 1868 shows in Dunmore district, Luzerne county, where thirteen mills were laid for each purpose, one result is $2,000, the other $2,500. The report of 1870 shows that Oil City, Venango county, laid 13 mills for teaching, and 40 mills for building, and the first result is $3,447.64 and the other $6,650.29. Similar mistakes are found in Allegheny, Bedford, Berks, Centre, and many other counties.

The report of 1871 shows in South Fayette district, Allegheny county, where five and one-half mills were laid for each purpose, one result is $2,625, and the other is $2,225. Berks county, Reading district, 10 and 5 mills are laid, yet one tax is three times as much as the other. Similar mistakes are found in Beaver, Bedford, Butler, Cambria, and fifty other counties.

In Cambria county, Johnstown and Wilmore districts show discrepancies, and in many counties these discrepancies amount to from $200 to $2,000. Can such statistics be relied on? and are they worth what they cost? Similar errors exist in regard to the number of Schools, of teachers, of pupils, of money expended, and of salaries, etc. Can all this be called system? Is it not a misnomer to call it system. It is my opinion this should all be corrected.

ROB ROY.

CONVENTIONS AND OTHER THINGS.

DEAR FREEMAN—Hearing so much about conventions, and never having attended one, I took it into my wise old head to visit your mountain village on the 27th ult., in order to witness the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which was held there that day. We got to Cresson at 7 o'clock A. M., where we had to wait till 10:15 before the train would start for Gallitzin. What a pity my good old grand parents did not learn me the art of sketching! If they had done so, what a picture I would have taken that morning. The candidates for the various offices moved around among the delegates so serenely, smirking and smiling like sweet, innocent babes, shaking hands with all around, asking for this, that and the other one's general health; and said candidates did not at the same time care a continental, only for fashion sake and for—votes. What a calm, gentle, *inquisitive* set of fellows we would have all the year round if we had nominations about four times a year.

Leaving Cresson, we strolled round the grounds of the Mountain House, where we saw some men boring for — well, one said for "ile," another for whiskey, and a third for water, but I think the latter were right for *muddy*. On our way to the Summit we paid a visit to the beautiful and well kept cemetery in company with some *colored* and *packing* delegates. (No pun meant.) The cemetery, church, etc., speaks forcibly for the taste and zeal of the good and worthy pastor in charge. As we sauntered in silent contemplation around the graves of the dead, we could not help thinking that the Irish element is pretty well represented there, judging from the many Celtic names we read on the costly tombstones, etc. It was indeed with feelings of awe and respect we knelt and offered up a prayer beside the grand and massive monument which marks the earthly resting place of the once pious and talented Father McCullough, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, June, 1810, and died June 10th, 1859. Though I never had the pleasure of knowing personally the good and holy Father McC., still from all I heard of his ability, charity and practical piety, his memory deserves to be respected and enshrined in the hearts of the faithful, for he was the perfect embodiment of the good old Irish Seneschal. One of my companions told me with a pleasurable pride of the time the *Crusader* was published at the Summit, which was then in its halcyon days.

Leaving the cemetery, we found ourselves in a few moments after seated at the plentiful table of Capt. Wm. Litz, in whose house he excelled in running a first class hotel. It being my first visit to the Summit I was agreeably disappointed at meeting so many genuine whole-souled fellows there. After seeing all that was to be seen at the Summit, the Sunday we made tracks for the station under a drenching rain which put our Greeley hat out of shape now and forever.

We got home safely and attended the Convention. We were pleased and satisfied on the whole with the nominations, and hope that every one else is ditto. Let us, like good and faithful workers in the old Democratic ranks, give the radicals such an almighty squelching next fall as will prevent them in future from singing any more (*P*) *Sa(l)ms*. This we can and will do.

I always like to see both sides of a picture, and so, to see what kind of a thing a radical pow-wow was, I attended their sham Convention on the 5th inst. It was truly ridiculous to witness their paucity and in fact the utter insignificance, as they met like so many black sheep in their wigwam. The whole thing was like a broken down minstrel troupe that could scarcely sound a good sized tin whistle. Indeed they must have seen the sorry plight they were in, for after a few cut and dried motions they adjourned *sine die*, which means that the radicals are good for nothing but to *sin* and *die*.

Yours, drooly, REAMEGH.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, LORETTO, PA.

MR. EDITOR—Wednesday, June 5th, dawned in all the golden splendor so peculiar to a morn in June among the Alleghany hills. Each flower, each leaf, each verdant blade, decked with pearls of dew, sparkled with brightness 'neath Aurora's ruddy smile. Surrounding nature, wrapped in beauty and song, seemed prepared to join in the festivity, that was that morn to gladden the beautiful edifice—St. Francis' College. The sweet strains of soul-stirring music of the Bishop's Band, away from the hill no less and, returning their echoes sweet, told to all around, how happy were the students of St. Francis' College on that day. Yes, 'twas to be a day of unfeigned happiness, for comrades were to be confirmed; and there arrives the long-expected and ever-welcome friend and father, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec.

The air resounds with a joyous "three times three" to greet his arrival. With smiles and sweet paternal words he returns his childrens' candid welcome, and at once proceeds to the chapel, accompanied by the Rev. Father Bush, Dignam and Bowan. Before administering the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation the Rt. Rev. Bishop addressed the students, particularly those to be confirmed, in words full of sweetness, unction and love. He explained in glowing terms the necessity of this sacrament for the one who would live, battle and die in the faith. 'Twas this sacrament, he said, that gave constancy to the martyr in his greatest trials and tortures—that gave eloquence to the doctors of the Church—that gave undying zeal and consolation to the missionary. In a word, 'twas this same sacrament, he said, that gave and preserved virginity and mysterious fortitude in the bosoms of the countless daughters of the Church. Having administered the Holy Sacrament, words of advice, equally eloquent and fervent with those preceding the reception of the sacrament, were given by the same zealous and kind-hearted Prelate. On his retiring from the chapel, the band received him with joyous tones, "We Deum Laudamus"—"We Praise Thee, O God!"—each heart beating in unison as the solemn strains rolled throughout the magnificent edifice.

A play day is given in commemoration of this great and glorious act of the Church, and the holy Prelate departs amid the hearty cheers of the boys, blended with the melodious strains of the band.

May God grant many years of health and strength to our beloved Prelate and reward him abundantly for his many and great labors.

A. M.

NEVER, IN THE HISTORY OF INVENTION, has an article bounded into public favor with the rapidity of the "Light-running Domestic" Sewing Machine.

Agents of other machines who at the beginning of this year ridiculed the idea of a new machine getting a foot-hold in this community, now find that it outsells their "old unreliables" two to one, and they are throwing up their agencies and applying for permission to sell "Domestics."

Those who examine it buy it, if they need a machine, and all who try it are delighted with it. R. W. Steadman & Co., General Agents, No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
11-18.-1y. 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

IF the public in general or particular, and especially the man, maid or matron who sigheth after a first-class time-piece or a fashionable article of pure gold jewelry; if doting mammas and indulgent fathers wisheth to make children happy in the possession of toys, toy books, or other trinkets; if young men and maidens yearneth for verdant lawns and exhilerating croquet; or if anybody seeketh knowledge in books or desireth to buy stationery, notions, fancy goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., all they need do is to call at C. T. Roberts' renowned watch and jewelry emporium, order what they want and plank down the dust.

HYMENEAL.

SEVERIN—SHARBAUGH.—Married, in Carrolltown, on Tuesday last, by Rev. Maurice Lynch, O. S. B., Mr. W. C. Severin and Miss Catharine Sharbaugh, all of that place.

Our young friends have thus been bound in what we trust will prove to them both a silken cord of love and domestic felicity, and we earnestly hope that after enjoying a long life of peace and prosperity in this world, the *securing* of their mutual relations here may be followed by an eternal reunion in the better world to come. So mote it be.

PLATT—RAGER.—Married, in the same place, on Sunday last, by Rev. Father Amandus, O. S. B., Mr. Luke Platt and Miss Jennie Rager, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

HUGHES.—Died, in this place, on the 14th inst., John, adopted son of Morgan and Ann Hughes, aged about 7 years.

HUMPHREYS.—In this borough, on the 9th inst., Benjamin, infant son of Edward and Margaret Humphreys, aged 7 months.

HOWELL.—In Ebensburg, on the 8th instant, Nathaniel, son of John and Ann Howell, aged about 3 years.

JONES.—In Cambria township, on the 7th inst., Rennie, daughter of William and Mary Ann Jones, aged 18 months.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following petition has been presented for the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Ebensburg, on Monday, July 8th, 1872, to wit:

TAVERN LICENSE.

George W. Mullin, Washington township.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.

Office Clerk Q. S., Ebensburg, June 18, 1872.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of PAT'K DOUGHERTY, dec'd.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Pat'k Dougherty, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made immediately, and those having claims will please present them duly probated for settlement.

JAMES W. CONDON, Adm'r.

Summitville, June 22, 1872.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of WM. DOUGHERTY, dec'd.

Having been granted Letters of Administration on the estate of William Dougherty, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES W. CONDON, Adm'r.

Summitville, June 22, 1872.-6t.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 4, September Term, 1872.—Petition for the Incorporation of the GERMANIA BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION of Johnstown.

And now, June 3, 1872, Petition read and Articles of Association perused and examined, which appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, are directed to be filed and notice of application for a Charter of Incorporation be given by publication for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers of the county. By the Court.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, June 12, 1872.-3t.

THE BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT!

PERSONS going to Europe, or those sending for their friends to the *Old Country* ought to buy their tickets from M. P. MEAGHER, Agent for the celebrated **National Line of Steamers** to and from Europe. This Line is remarkable for comfort, speed and safety. Drafts for £1 and upwards sold at the lowest current rates. For further particulars call at MEAGHER'S BOOK STORE, 136 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa. [June 22, 1872.-tf.]

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.

A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale,

On Tuesday, the 16th day of July next,

At CRESSON STATION, PA. R. R., the following personal property, to wit: 12 MULES, 4 YOUNG BLOODED HORSES and MARES, 1 pair of DRIVING PONIES, with Harness to fit, 20 sets of Mule Harness, 2 double sets of Yankee Harness, 2 double Log Trucks, 4 single Log Trucks, 2 Sleds, 1 Buck Wagon, 1 two-horse open Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 set single Buggy Harness, 1 Sulky, 4 four-horse Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 Ox Wagon, 220,000 feet of Cherry, Cucumber, Poplar, Ash and Hemlock Logs, 120,000 Plastering Lath, 8,000 feet of Hemlock Patent Siding, 4,000 feet White Oak Flooring, 100,000 ft.

ROLLICKING RAMBLES.

Mr. Griswold, the "Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, on a recent steamboat trip down the Ohio, amused himself by taking a vote for President. He tells the story as follows:

Tired of rambling by railroad, I have recently been indulging my roving disposition in a steamboat ramble down the Ohio, and I propose to ramble about it on paper, for the readers of the *Times and Chronicle*.

I took the steamer General Lytle, of the Mail Line, for Louisville, the other evening, and had a delightful trip. After ten I thought I would take a vote of the passengers.

This is the period for taking votes on board railroad trains, steamboats, &c., on the Presidential question. The result is frequently published in the newspapers as "A Straw," though I have observed that no newspaper ever prints a straw that does not show the political wind to be setting in their direction. When I essayed to take a vote of the passengers of the General Lytle the other night, Lytle did I think of the embarrassments I would encounter in securing it. I am not much in politics, though I am probably as much in politics as politics is in me.

ONE VOTE FOR PIERCE.

I began with the captain of the Lytle as a starter.

"Captain Whitten," said I, "who is your choice for President?"

"Well," replied the bold commander, thoughtfully, "Captain Pierce has been as good a President as the old Mail Line ever had. Reckon he'll do for some years yet."

He thought I was talking about the President of the Louisville Mail Line, but I put down one vote for Pierce.

THE MATE "GOES" FOR ME.

I next tackled the mate, who was below superintending some perplexing manœuvre in freight.

"Mate," said I, cheerily, trying to get out of the way of his men, and getting in their way worse than ever, as a matter of course, "who are you going for?"

"Who am I going for!" roared the mate angrily; "I'm going for you if you don't get out of this."

I got out immediately. I had to do it, or become his *mate*.

FAVORING HORACE.

I ascended to the cabin. A scholarly looking man was reading by a table. (He was reading by a lamp, more properly, yet he was by a table, too.)

"My friend," I remarked, blandly, as I produced note book and pencil, "do you favor Horace?" [He did favor him a little in his feet.]

"That is a fair question," said the scholarly looking man, laying down his book, which I perceived was a Latin work of some kind, "and I will answer it without undue circumlocution. While many of the odes of Horace are unexcelled either in his own or any other language, yet his verses lack the heroic ring which the poetic lyre gives forth when a Virgil sweeps the strings."

I told him Virgil might sweep the strings, but could he sweep the South?—that was the question.

"Your language, my friend," continued I, "satisfies me that you are in reality a Greeley man."

"How so?" inquired the man of letters.

"You call Virgil a poetic *lyre!*"

Down went the scholarly man for Horace.

A MAN OF LETTERS

I am a man of letters, as this letter will show. If she shows anything else, why letter!

It may not be generally known, by the way, that letters were invented in Phœnicia, but they were. That is the reason you can't Phœnicia education without them. [See it? Finish ye, eh? How's that? Ha!]

ANYBODY TO BEAT GRANT.

While I was gathering up my straws, two men, somewhat intoxicated, got very much excited in discussing the relative fitness of Grant and Greeley for the Presidency. While one insisted that Grant knew nothing about farming, the other inquired contemptuously "what Greeley knew 'bout war? He never fired [hic] two horse lumber-wag'n!" He seemed to think that settled Horace.

"My friends," said I, "let us have peace. Why this strife, this contention, this bitterness of spirit? And all, as Shakspeare says, for Hecuba."

"Oh, [hic] *you* be d—d," said the man of gin. "Anybody to beat Grant."

HOW THE LADIES GO.

My next experiment was among the ladies. I approached a dark-eyed daughter of Kentucky, and in a fatherly and motherly way, which the difference in our years warranted, inquired: "Daughter, if you could be Grant or be Greeley, which had you rather be?"

"B Gratz Brown?" she replied, with a proud toss of the head.

There is something I admire in these Kentucky woman—they never go back on a native Kentuckian.

"I am for Adams," cried an angular old maid in a shrill voice. "Adams is *my* man." The ladies ought certainly to favor the Adams movement, since Mother Eve was the original Adam's woman.

HE WOULDN'T SUPPORT RELATIONS.

"I support Grant," put in a brawny Hoosier farmer, "and the country will support him, too."

"Well," returned a sinister chap, "the country may support Grant, but you can't expect the country to support all of Grant's relations into the bargain, can you? This relation business is played out."

I afterwards ascertained that the sinister chap had recently run away from a wife and six children in the East. He don't believe in taking care of one's relations, he don't.

"I am waiting for the Baltimore Convention," said a man whom I remember to have seen at fairs with a fascinating little game called "Three-card Monte." I told him he needn't wait for the Baltimore Convention. He might pick up quite a little game at the Philadelphia Convention, if he would go there—lots of folks to "go for" in Philadelphia. Thinking to modify him, for he scowled fearfully, I said: "Come, old high-ball, tell me who I shall put you down for?"

He moved angrily away, and I heard him mutter a remark about putting somebody down "for a d—d fool," but I don't think he meant me.

When I got through taking the vote it summed up as follows:

For Grant,	Several.
For Greeley,	Frequently.
For Capt. Pierce,	The Mail Line.
For Women's Rights,	The Female Line.
For Louisville,	The Gen. Lytle.
For-get-me not,	The Fat Contributor.

The above, you perceive, shows a clear majority for the people's choice. When I announced the "straw," the scholarly man remarked, in a solemn tone:

"B. hold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

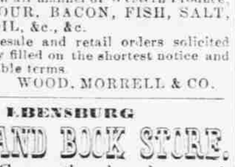
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.

PRICES REDUCED!

And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

1872. SPRING. 1872.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE,

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES.

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS

now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CASH CUSTOMERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shoe Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Andrew Moses,

DEALER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D.,

Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,

Tenders his professional services to all citizens of the above place and vicinity who may at any time need Medical aid. [apr.21.-tf.]

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM

PURELY D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA ALCOHOL

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Save a diamond!—the physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week. Prevention is better than cure.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will determine the dark colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c., &c. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on the system in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resulting away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends through out the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and restoring the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROO and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, ANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

OATMAN & BUCK,

Physicians and Surgeons,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

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Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

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It was the first and is

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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
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SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
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The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

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Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Carbuncles, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—

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PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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